THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870. NUMBER 240.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS WATCHman. [illegible] Address STEPHEN GOODMAN, 789 State-st., Chicago.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY 16 YEARS old, in an office, who is willing to work and run errands. Address HARRIS, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN [illegible] References first-class. Address OLD MAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THE MONTH, IN A wholesale grocery house, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR salesman, [illegible] Address HANCROFT, care of James Hunt.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CORRESPONDING or entry clerk. [illegible]

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and scientific distiller or rectifier; [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER IN A tailoring establishment; [illegible] Address G. W. DEAKINS, Shelbyville, Shelby County, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOSS BAKERS—A young man wants a situation, with the intention of learning the business. [illegible] Apply to or address F. H. WAAS, 240 Michigan-st.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN American, who understands the business, and can furnish the best of city references. No objections to the country. Address O. C., Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR SALESwoman, in a confectionery store, by a respectable young lady from the East. Address for one week, L. E. CLARK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY of education, as copyist or private secretary. Address KELLE, 322 North Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY woman as wet nurse. Inquire at 108 West Randolph-st.

Seamstresses, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do light work or plain sewing. Please address, for two days, MRS. HALL, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, as cook, in a first-class private family. Address 226 Rush-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH girl, to do second work, or take care of children. Please call or address No. 26 Mulligan-st., Bridgeport.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls, one to cook, the other to do second work and wait on table. Call, for 2 days, at 312 South Union-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl as cook and laundress, in a first-class private family. No others need apply. Good references. Call at 78 Smith-st., near Wood-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR AN ENGLISH girl, 16, in a strictly private family, where the mistress superintends. J. G., 357 G. Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PASTRY OR MEAT cook in a hotel, restaurant, or boarding house. Can furnish good city references. Address PASTRY COOK, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Can be heard of at Mrs. Bates' office, 151 East Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG girls recently from Canada in a private family. Can engage as general servants. Best of references. Address F H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, AND TO assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at 166 Schiller-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK. Please call, for two days, at 105 Michigan-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing, [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT person as child nurse, or to do [illegible] Address O B, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—CANVASSERS, LADIES OR gentlemen, [illegible] "THE CHRISTIAN UNION," [illegible] LOUIS LLOYD & CO., Western Office of "The Christian Union," 132 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—SEND [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS AND NEEDLES. [illegible] F. ATKINSON, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, FOR [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING [illegible] G. D. JOHNSON, Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A HALF INTEREST—OR THE WHOLE IF DEsired, in a first-class new drug store, [illegible]

A DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE. [illegible]

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS [illegible]

A BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM, 2 FIRST-class tables, [illegible]

A VERY GOOD SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, OPposite [illegible]

A BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, CENTRALLY located [illegible]

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A RESPONSIBLE party [illegible]

A SPLENDID CHANCE—A BARBER SHOP TO sell or rent cheap. [illegible]

AT ONE-QUARTER COST, FOR GOOD REAsons, [illegible]

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his steam elevator, [illegible]

GROCERY BUSINESS NEAR UNION PARK for sale [illegible]

GOOD-PAYING RESTAURANT FOR SALE ON Clark-st., near Washington; [illegible]

FLOUR AND FEED STORE FOR SALE OR EXchange [illegible]

LIME KILN FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, OR will take a partner [illegible]

MILLINERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR sale for $1,000 very cheap; [illegible]

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A COTTON BATting factory for sale. [illegible]

THE OWNERS OF AN ESTABLISHED DRY goods store are going to California, [illegible]

TO PRINTERS—A NEWSPAPER AND JOB office, within less than fifty miles of Chicago, for sale at a bargain, [illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS—YOUR ATTENTION IS called to an extraordinary speculation [illegible] KENNEDY & CO., 161 West Madison-st., Room 1.

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

$200 WILL BUY CARPETS, FURNITURE, [illegible]

$400 WILL BUY A GOOD MONEY-MAKING business; [illegible]

$1,200 CASH WILL BUY TO-DAY A stock of Hardware, [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY TO loan [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500, $100 OR less on short time. [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, [illegible]

PARTIES WHO HAVE SOME MONEY TO INVEST, [illegible]

TO LOAN—I WILL LOAN MONEY ON CHATTELS [illegible]

TO LOAN—$20,000, IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR OVER. [illegible] TOM STUART DICKSON, Attorney, 77 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FROM $30,000 TO $40,000 ON FIRST-class improved inside real estate. [illegible]

$1,200 OR $1,500 WANTED FOR TWO OR three years, [illegible]

$3,000 TO LOAN—FOR ONE YEAR. [illegible]

$5,000 WANTED ON IMPROVED EVANSton property, for three or five years. [illegible]

$20,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards [illegible]

$25,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY property [illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A HORSE, BUGgy and harness, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE FOR SADDLE OR single or double harness, [illegible]

WANTED—TO BUY—A GOOD STALLION. [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SIZED, PERFECTLY sound dark bay horse, for family use. [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GIPSY WOMAN [illegible]

IF YOU WISH TO HAVE YOUR FUTURE CORrectly [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

We publish to-morrow, as usual, in addition to the ordinary sheet, a Supplement of twenty columns, containing more interesting and instructive reading than any single number of any other paper in the country. In the advertising columns of the paper will be found, besides, a complete epitome of the business of Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

Admission of Senator Revels, Jeff. Davis' Successor.

Senate Bill to Divide the State of Texas.

A Second Georgia Reconstruction Bill.

Passage of the General Appropriation Bill in the House.

Some of its Prominent Features.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The General Appropriation bill has been finished by the House, and will reach the Senate at its next sitting. Mr. Dawes carried it through in a manner that proves his eminent fitness for the place he occupies. He was beaten on but one point of any importance, viz., that of continuing the mint at Carson City, Nev., and giving it $91,000. This he opposed; but it was carried, by 83 to 63. He and Sargent, of California, were at issue with their associates on the committee as to the Bureau of Education, but the House sustained them by a very decided majority. The result on the bill shows that the committee is one of the wisest and strongest the House ever had. One provision of the bill does away with all extra compensation to civil officers of any grade. Another declares that the contingent funds shall never be used for paying clerks or messengers, and a third carries back into the Treasury all unexpended balances one year in existence.

THE GEORGIA BILL

brought in to-day by General Butler from the Reconstruction Committee is exactly like the Virginia and Mississippi bills. It comes up next Tuesday if the House does not prefer to stick by the Indian Appropriation bill. The Democrats will strongly oppose it, and are likely enough to make some ugly points in the discussion. Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which has the case of this State under consideration, say the bill is wholly inadequate to meet the situation, in that it neither invalidates nor legalizes the action of the last Legislature, and they hold that unless some legislation is had on this point, we stand a good chance to find ourselves worse off next year than we are now.

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION

is continued for at least another year. The question in issue on this point led to a rather sharp struggle in the House, to-day, the Democrats resorting to every possible means of defeating the appropriation of $14,500 given by the Committee of the Whole. The vote showed one hundred for the bureau and forty-six against it. The affirmative was all made up of Republicans; the negative included nine Republicans, viz., Ames, of Massachusetts; Beaman, of Michigan; Benjamin, of Missouri; Hawkins, of Tennessee; Taffe, of Nebraska; Bingham and Lawrence, of Ohio; Sawyer and Washburn, of Wisconsin. The Senate will be very strong for continuance, and the bureau cannot be overthrown this year.

A CURIOSITY.

They have got a curiosity in the navy yard of this city, in a man, who, when brought before a Justice of the Peace, this morning, for violating a city ordinance, put in a plea that he is not amenable to the laws of the United States, for the reason that he is a paroled soldier of the Confederate States, and does not wish to be considered a citizen of the United States. The Justice could not see things in this light, and fined the fellow five dollars, which some of his friends paid.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

The Gold Conspiracy Committee is preparing its report, and to-day agreed upon part of it. They will finish the document and present it early next week, but cannot yet tell what day. They are taking the utmost pains to prevent their conclusions and points of evidence from becoming public. The report will be quite long. It is not yet possible to say if there will also be one from a minority.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

Folks interested in the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, had a hearing to-day before the House Railroad Committee on the question of giving them the right to extend their line up to the Junction at the one hundredth meridian. The committee is against the bill, and it cannot go through.

THE FIRST COLORED SENATOR.

Mississippi comes back into the Senate on the 25th day of February, in the person of Hon. H. R. Revels, the first colored man admitted to a seat in Congress. He takes a chair on the Republican side of the chamber, near Brownlow, Fenton, and Carpenter.

THE CADETSHIP BUSINESS.

The House Military Committee was in session till adjournment to-day. The case of Colonel Asper, of Missouri, and a member of the committee, is exactly this: Butler and Whittemore both charged yesterday that one of the witnesses had been discharged, when the committee knew he had papers in his pocket implicating one of its own members. The moment the debate closed Butler and Whittemore found it necessary to visit the committee-room, and explain. Whittemore knew nothing, but had heard something. Butler said the charge related to letters which had passed between Landon and Colonel Asper. Thereupon the papers were shown Butler, and, after examination, he professed himself perfectly satisfied that the charges he had made were unfounded. The facts were these: It seemed that Landon was at Annapolis during the examination last year, in his capacity of broker, and that he wrote to Colonel Asper, whom he had never met, saying that the cadets he had appointed had failed, and asking that a fine lad he had might receive a nomination. Asper replied that he had some other young men in mind, but if they failed he would consider Landon's application. Then came a letter from Landon offering money for the nomination. This letter Colonel Asper endorsed "No answer," and no further notice was taken of the insult. There have been new developments in the case of Butler, of Tennessee, and it is now reported that he stands in about the same position as Whittemore did.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

REGISTERED BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—On March 1, and the first of each month thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury proposes to issue a circular giving a list of all registered bonds on the books of the department. The list will prove of value to brokers and bankers as a chance to protect themselves from forgeries.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in to-day: Geo. B. Goodwin, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First District of Wisconsin. Postmasters—Theodore C. Phillips, Bay City, Michigan; Geo. F. Clark, Los Angeles, California.

ARSENALS OF CONSTRUCTION.

A general order from Army headquarters announces, by direction of the Secretary of War, that the following named arsenals are designated as Arsenals of Construction, viz.: Springfield, Mass.; Rock Island; Watervliet, N. Y.; Watertown, Mass.; Frankford, Pa.; Washington; Allegheny; St. Louis; San Antonio, Texas; Columbus, Ohio; Indianapolis.

RETRENCHMENT ORDER.

An order was issued requiring the Generals commanding military departments to give special attention to the economical administration of all branches of the service within their commands.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Deficiency bill agreed upon to-day by the House Committee foots up less than four millions of dollars, and includes the following items: For preliminary expenses for taking the ninth census, $100,000; repairing and furnishing the President's house, $30,000 asked for, $25,000 allowed; $2,000 were asked for, for lamplighters, plumbers, gas-fitting, etc., for the President's house, and $1,000 allowed; $3,000 were asked for the care and improvement of the grounds south of the President's house, and none allowed; $1,000 asked for the purchase of plants for the President's greenhouse, and not allowed; $1,000 asked for the purchase of trees, etc.; for roofing the Custom House at Detroit, $1,500; continuing the work on the branch mint at San Francisco, $100,000; roofing the Custom House at Cairo, $10,000; repairs of Custom House at Sandusky, $5,000; construction of Custom House at St. Paul, $16,000; roofing Court House at Madison, Wis., $20,000; furniture for Court House at Des Moines, $12,000; furniture for Court House at Springfield, Mo., $15,000.

RECEPTIONS.

Secretary and Mrs. Fish, to-night, gave their last evening card reception of the season.

Speaker and Mrs. Blaine also held an evening reception.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

SENATE.

Mr. WILLIAMS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a substitute for the bill incorporating the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Company.

Mr. HOWARD reported, with amendment, a bill to fix the place of junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads.

TEXAS.

Mr. HOWARD also introduced a bill to divide the State of Texas, and establish the Territories of Jefferson and Manacorda. He said the proposition was to divide Texas into three parts. That the portion east of San Antonio and Trinity River, containing by the census of 1860 about 300,000 inhabitants, was to be called the Territory of Jefferson; that the portion between those rivers and the Colorado River was to constitute the State of Texas, which space, in 1860, contained about 200,000 inhabitants, black and white; and that all of this State, [illegible] the western boundary, [illegible] the census of 1860, about 118,000 inhabitants, would be denominated the Territory of Manacorda. These divisions were considered necessary in view of the present exceedingly extensive area of the State and incongruous character of the population. The consent of the State of Texas would be insisted upon to this arrangement before its admission to representation. The bill was referred to the Committee on Territories.

LAND BILL.

Mr. POMEROY reported, without amendments, a bill legalizing certain locations of Agricultural College land in Wisconsin.

BILL TO PREVENT PRIZE-FIGHTING.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to prevent prize-fighting. It provides a punishment by imprisonment for not less than two years and a fine of not less than $5,000, for engaging in prize-fighting in any Territory or State, and half said penalties for aiding such fights, as seconds or surgeons, the United States Courts to take cognizance of the offence.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HAMLIN introduced a bill to provide a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia. Referred.

INDIAN BILL.

Mr. HARLAN called up the bill for the sale of the Great and Little Osage Indian Reservations in Arkansas; and for the settlement of said Indians in the Indian Territory.

Discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs. TRUMBULL, HARLAN, and DRAKE, upon the amount to be paid [illegible]

sion of further contracting the limits of the reservation assigned to the Osage Indians.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill was laid aside.

DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill to relieve the disabilities of various ex-rebels. He also presented the credentials of General Ames, Senator-elect from Mississippi.

Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATOR-ELECT REVELS.

The pending business relative to the credentials of Revels as Senator from Mississippi, was taken up. The debate which followed assumed a wide range on the political questions.

At 4:30 a vote was taken upon the motion of Mr. STOCKTON, to refer the credentials of Revels to the Committee on the Judiciary, which was defeated by a party vote—yeas, 8; nays, 48.

The vote to administer the oath resulted—yeas, 48; nays, 8.

Mr. Revels was then conducted in front of the President's desk by Mr. WILSON, and the oath administered, and he entered upon his office.

Mr. Revels took the seat assigned him on the Republican side of the Senate. A number of Senators and others tendered him their congratulations.

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one by Mr. Starkweather, to encourage the building of first-class iron steamships to aid in restoring commerce, and for carrying the United States mails; by Mr. Hoar, to establish a system of national education. Mr. Jenckes, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported a bill to establish a Department of Justice. Recommitted.

FRUIT DISTILLATION.

Mr. SARGENT offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of separate legislation for taxation of fruit distillation, and especially whether it cannot be relieved of the capacity and per diem tax. Adopted.

INVESTIGATION DROPPED.

The Committee on Elections were discharged from the further consideration of charges against the loyalty of Representative Hamill, of Maryland, the statements being merely ex parte and not followed up by the parties making them.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. KELLEY presented a memorial for an appropriate celebration of the centennial anniversary of American independence.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House proceeded to vote on the amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, reserved yesterday. Both were adopted.

GEORGIA ADMISSION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER (of Mass.), from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit Georgia to representation in Congress, and asked to have it put upon its passage, but, yielding to various suggestions, had the bill recommitted and ordered printed, giving notice that he would report it back on Tuesday.

Mr. BECK offered a substitute, which was also ordered printed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of private bills. A large number were reported from the Committee on Pensions, and disposed of.

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported the bill defining the duties of Pension Agents, which, together with substitutes and amendments offered by BUTLER (Mass.), LOGAN, LAWRENCE, and WILLIAMS, was ordered printed and recommitted.

THE CADETSHIP BUSINESS.

Mr. SHANKS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to ascertain whether any officer of the army or navy, including the War and Navy Departments, has advised or solicited any member of Congress to recommend the appointment to a cadetship to the military or naval academies of any person not a bona fide resident of the district, or who was otherwise disqualified, or whether any such officer has acquiesced in, or officially passed upon and accepted, any nomination knowing it to be of the character indicated, and also to inquire and report in relation to money or other improper considerations in the premises. Adopted.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill, appropriating $3,183,932.

Mr. SARGENT, who had charge of the bill, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, explained its provisions, and exposed the dishonesties and speculations practised under the general Indian treaty system. He denounced the late massacre of Indians by Colonel Baker's command, as related by Vincent Colyer, comparing it to the massacre of Glencoe. He regretted that the hero of the Shenandoah had to stand sponsor for such a deed as that.

Mr. PAINE remarked that if General Sheridan were responsible for that massacre his responsibility was a very grave one; but he could not believe the statement made by Vincent Colyer, particularly after reading the order and report of General Sheridan, and his instructions to General Hancock, in November, 1868. These Mr. Paine sent to the Clerk's desk, and had read.

Mr. SARGENT said he was not condemning General Sheridan or the General of the Army. He was simply striking at the system. There was no warrant for destroying women and children because their husbands and fathers were robbers.

Mr. VOORHEES expressed abhorrence at the system of warfare as exposed by Mr. Colyer's letter. He would not vote a dollar of appropriation to uphold such a system of indiscriminate massacre.

Mr. SARGENT said he could not accomplish his purpose by voting against the bill which contained appropriations for military purposes.

Mr. CLARKE expressed his views against the whole Indian treaty system, and in favor of the abrogation of all existing Indian treaties.

The general debate having closed, the House proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendments.

Mr. CLARKE moved an amendment providing that hereafter Indian tribes shall be considered incapable of making treaties.

Mr. HOLMAN made a point of order that that was independent legislation, and not in order to an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN sustained the point.

Mr. LAWRENCE expressed his views against the Indian treaty system, and his gratification at learning that President Grant had recently withdrawn from the Senate all pending Indian treaties.

Mr. BECK, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, declared his belief that this bill had been as well considered in committee as any bill had ever been.

Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, put in a plea for the treaty system, and advocated the correction of its abuses.

Mr. ELDRIDGE entered his solemn protest against the manner in which the Indians had been treated, and especially against that barbarous and infamous order of General Sheridan.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio, entered a protest against the sweeping condemnation of government officers. If he stood alone, he would express his approval of the orders of General Sheridan. They expressed the sentiment of war, and he had always believed that in war the most vigorous policy was not only the best but the most merciful. Those savages, who themselves cared not for age or sex, whose women and children made war on white women and children, who danced for joy around burning stakes, whose women and children were demons of torture, were only to be warred upon at all by a war of extermination.

Mr. MUNGEN said that he was aware that his bold and gentlemanly colleague from Cincinnati was of so bloodthirsty a disposition. He could not overlook the inhuman sacrifice of those savages, and could not see any mercy, or justice, or humanity, or civilization in it. As to the savages who murder and destroy white women and children, he would fight them to the last; but he certainly would not jump on to a little Indian, sick with small-pox, and kill him.

The committee rose to close the debate on the paragraph, and the House adjourned until Monday.

FOREIGN.

Verdict of Insanity in the Mordaunt Divorce Case.

The Situation in Spain.

Great Britain.

VERDICT IN THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Mordaunt divorce case was concluded to-day. The jury rendered a verdict that Lady Mordaunt was insane, and not responsible for her words or acts.

THE CENTAL SYSTEM.

A convention of English Chambers of Commerce has adopted a resolution urging the sale of cereals by weight.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted today, in a speech in the Commons, that he was opposed to commercial treaties with France.

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Times has an editorial on the troubles of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway. It predicts that the organization recently formed in New York under the lead of General McClellan, to further the interests of the creditors, will go far to realize the hopes of the projectors of this great railroad.

France.

ORDERLY CELEBRATIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Political news is unimportant. The celebrations, yesterday, of the anniversary of the proclamation of the French Republic, were very orderly. The police did not disturb the meetings anywhere.

EDITORS LIBERATED.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Three editors of the Marseillaise who were arrested for violation of the press laws have been liberated.

Spain.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE PROMINENT POLITICAL PARTIES.

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Letters from Spain state a fierce struggle is going on between the revolutionary and Church parties.

Mexico.

SECESSION MOVEMENT IN THE WESTERN STATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Private advices from Mexico state that a public meeting was held at Tepic, January 15, which declared in favor of the independence of the Northwestern States, including Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora, Sinaloa, Lower California, and portions of Jalisco, Lozada, and Petre Ugada. The leaders of the new movement claimed that the people of all the States named, and the Governors of Sonora, Chihuahua, and Lower California favor independence. The Governors of Sinaloa and Durango adhere to Juarez.

West Indies.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR CARDENAS.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—A fire broke out, yesterday, on the Carman plantation, near Cardenas. A high wind carried the flames to four adjoining estates, and fourteen fields were destroyed, with all the buildings upon them.

CUBANS SURRENDER.

HAVANA, Feb. 25.—Insurgent Colonel Garcia, with five officers and eighty soldiers, surrendered voluntarily, to-day, at Villa Clara, and took the oath of allegiance to the Spanish Government.

FILIBUSTERS.

A report is current that another party of filibusters, with arms and ammunition, effected a landing near Jibara, and are now in the Holguin Jurisdiction. Valmaseda has gone in pursuit.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Feb. 25.

In the Assembly, last evening, the special order being the bill to incorporate the Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Mississippi & Minnesota Railroad Company, occupied most of the session. It was advocated by Messrs. Schmidt, Pease and Mason, and opposed by Messrs. Balch, Rounds and Foster, the latter defending the rights of the corporators under the charters of the Manitowoc & Mississippi Railroad Company and the Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad Company. Two or three amendments were adopted, one forfeiting the charter, unless within eighteen months after the passage of the bill, and during each consecutive month thereafter, two consecutive miles of road be completed between Milwaukee and Manitowoc; another prohibiting the construction of the road west from Manitowoc till the road was completed therefrom to Milwaukee, which latter was proposed by the friends of the bill destructive to its objects, and they had it recommitted. This morning the bill was reported back, the amendment prohibiting the construction of a road west of Manitowoc reconsidered, and the matter postponed till Tuesday next. There is a strong lobby here, and much feeling in favor of the bill.

To-day Senate bills were concurred in to amend Section 3 of Chapter 1, General Laws of 1870, relative to the settlement of executors' accounts; authorizing the Northwestern Railroad to build and acquire other roads, and the Senate resolution providing that the amendment to the constitution adopted at the last session to abolish the grand jury system, were concurred in by a vote of 68 to 3.

About fifty Assembly bills were passed, mainly local, but including one to amend Chapter 41, Revised Statutes, of recording town plats; also to amend Chapter 45, Revised Statutes, of marks, brands, and filing of chattel mortgages; to amend Chapter 64, Laws of 1868; amending Chapter 184, Laws of 1868, concerning collections; to amend Section 2, Chapter 166, Laws of 1867, relative to Notaries Public; to amend the charter of the Primitive Methodist Conference of Wisconsin.

The bill for the removal of the county seat of Pepin County, was lost by a vote of 37 to 40.

Adjourned till evening, when Balch's Insurance bill is the special order.

In the Senate a large number of local bills were passed, and a memorial to Congress asking for a division of the State into two Judicial Districts, and the creation of a Western Judicial District, by a vote of 17 to 14, and asking for the removal of the stray bands of Indians.

Most of the session was occupied in the discussion of two bills to appropriate certain sums of money to military officers, to pay for time spent in recruiting regiments and companies before they were mustered into the United States service. They were finally passed by a close vote. During the discussion the sharpest personal altercation of the session took place between Messrs. C. G. Williams and Clark.

The vote by which the Senate refused to concur in the passage of the bill to repeal Chapter 179 of the General Laws of 1869, fixing the compensation of town Assessors, and to revive and reinstate Section 1, Chapter 71 of General Laws of 1869 was reconsidered, and the bill concurred in by a vote of 18 to 10.

After some business of minor importance, the Senate adjourned.

In both Houses to-day the resolutions of the Milwaukee Board of Supervisors, offering the State rooms in the proposed Court House for State offices and a sessions of the Legislature in case of the removal of the capital there, were read and referred to the Committee on State Affairs. Considerable excitement on this subject is noticeable, and Milwaukee, reinforced by La Crosse and other influences, are quite sanguine of carrying their point, to which, however, they will find numerous obstacles.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 25.

In the House to-day bills were introduced:

By Mr. Morrison—To amend the road laws and to require bonds for the vacation of roads.

By Mr. Arnold—To amend Section 2668 of Revision so as to allow a change of venue discretionary with the courts.

After the transaction of some preliminary business, the special order was taken up, being the Senate bill reducing the number of members of Boards of County Supervisors to three after January 1, 1871. The committee reported a substitute, and recommended that the bill do not pass.

A minority report was made in favor of the bill, after a lengthy discussion, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and discussed the bill. This afternoon the discussion was again resumed. Several amendments were adopted, the voting being very close. The bill was finally ordered engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate to-day bills were introduced as follows: Authorizing the Register of the State Land Office to convey certain property in Iowa City; making further provisions for orphans of soldiers; for the relief of the widow and heirs of the late Colonel J. B. Dorr, and a bill in relation to lost corners, and the duties of county surveyors in relation thereto.

Resolutions in relation to the death of Senator Clarke were introduced and adopted. Addresses were made by Senators Donnan, Patterson and Tuttle, and the Senate adjourned.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Feb. 25.—In the House of Delegates, yesterday, joint resolutions were made to amend the State Constitution by striking out the word "white" from the suffrage clause, and restoring the ballot to those disfranchised on account of their participation in the rebellion, was adopted by a vote of 38 to 13.

The Capitol question was up before both houses yesterday. In the Senate, a bill to repeal the act locating it at Charleston was passed by a vote of 14 to 7. A test vote in the House indicates its final passage.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.—The bill chartering the Louisville & Chattanooga Railroad has at last passed both houses of the Legislature.

The Senate has concurred in the House resolution rejecting the Fifteenth Amendment.

Resolutions have been adopted, by both houses, to investigate the charges against A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State, of fraud in the sale of agricultural lands scrip donated to Tennessee by Congress.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The State Senate yesterday adopted the further constitutional amendments to be submitted to the people, providing that enfranchised persons shall have the right to hold office and serve on juries.

A special from Jefferson City says the House Committee on Constitutional Amendments will report in favor of woman's suffrage. The Senate committee will probably do the same.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 25.—Governor Geary has vetoed the bill providing for a House of Correction for Philadelphia, in deference to the almost unanimous vote of the City Council, and the assurance that the matter should receive prompt action.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Senate has finally passed a bill abolishing the contracting system on the canals.

The new excise bills, regulating the sale of liquors, also passed.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—No vote will be taken in either branch of the General Assembly, on the Cincinnati Southern Railway bill, until the early part of next week. The probabilities are that it will be defeated.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—The Senate to-day passed, to be engrossed, a resolution to pay all contracts made prior to February 28, 1869, in gold.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 25.—The Legislature has adjourned sine die.

IOWA.

The Meeting of the State Medical Society—Educational—The Weather.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Feb. 25.

The State Medical Society, which has been in session here for two days, adjourned at midnight yesterday. The meeting has been the largest and most interesting ever had of the society. About seventy-five or eighty of the leading members of the profession from all parts of the State were in attendance. One important feature of the proceedings was a disapproval of the proposed medical department to the State University, on the ground that clinical and anatomical advantages never can be supplied to the extent required at an inland city of small population. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Jas. Gamble, of LeClaire; Vice President, E. Steele, of Fairfield; Recording Secretary, Geo. P. H. Ansewalt, and Corresponding Secretary, J. Williamson, of Ottumwa; Treasurer, J. M. Robinson, of Columbus City. The next meeting of the society will be in May, 1871, at Des Moines.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction has called a convention of the County Superintendents of the State to meet at Des Moines, March 16, 1870.

The weather here is wonderfully warm, for February. Wheat sowing has been going on in Southwestern Iowa the present week and the air here to-day was filled with blue birds.

The Des Moines Commandery of Knights Templar are holding a grand banquet to-night. Sir Knights are in attendance from Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, and several other cities. About three hundred couples are participating in the festivities. The speakers of the evening were the Hon. J. A. Kasson, Speaker Cotton, and J. S. Polk, Esq.

INDIANA.

Political—Beaten to Death—State Revenue.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.

The State Central Committees of both parties are actively at work preparing for the campaign. On the Republican side the preparation is to begin early to carry the war into the interior, and occupy the whole field until election day. By the middle of June the Congressional nominations will all have been made, and the canvass have begun in earnest all over the State.

Near Rockfort, the other day, Joel Woods went to the house of George Lavoin and insulted his wife, on which Lavoin so belabored him with a poker that he died the same night.

The revenue of the State last year was $4,779,-922.

Isaac A. Wilson, of the adjoining county of Hancock, is under arrest for rape on the person Rosa Bevfett, a girl of 12 years.

The voters of this township having twice voted down a proposition to aid the Indiana & Illinois Central Railway project, are to have the same proposition, this time for $65,000, submitted for a third time, on the 15th of March prox. They may yet yield from exhaustion.

The Jeffersonville Railroad Company has subscribed $100,000 to the stock of the New Albany & St. Louis Air-Line Road.

The State Board of Agriculture have offered a premium of a gold medal for the best specimen of iron manufactured in this State; also a premium of $25 for the best specimen of glass, and $20 for the best sewing machine manufactured in the State.

TENNESSEE.

The Colored Men's Convention—Four Persons Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 25.—The Convention of Colored Men adjourned after a session of three days. Reports of committees show favorable progress in education and general intelligence, but an unsafe condition of affairs as to personal security. Numerous outrages continue to be perpetrated upon colored people, and they ask further protection.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.—On Tuesday last a boiler exploded in a saw-mill near Jonesville, McNairy County, instantly killing R. F. Jones, Wm. Rose, Alonzo Hartman, and Mr. Cowell, all prominent citizens. The engineer had just left the engine when the explosion occurred. The bodies of the killed were horribly mangled.

Smash-Up on the Illinois Central Road.

LA SALLE, Ill., Feb. 25.—This morning ten cars of a freight train, bound south, on the Illinois Central Railroad, were thrown from a high embankment about half a mile north of the Zinc Works in this city, and dashed to fragments, while a hundred barrels of flour were almost entirely destroyed, and a large amount of other freight damaged. Providentially no person was injured. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the failing of a brake bar upon the ties.

Landing Cubans at St. Augustine, Florida.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 25—General Quesada, Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army, and staff arrived here yesterday, on an important mission from President Cespedes, leaving General Jordan in command. He left Cuba on the 27th ult., receiving the most enthusiastic demonstration of confidence from his countrymen. Puello and Goicouria had been defeated in Camaguey. The Spaniards were discomfited at all points.

Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, Feb. 25.—The Republican State Central Committee, of which Chas. H. Porter is Chairman, to-day approved a call signed by Senator Lewis and others for the consolidation of all the political elements opposed to the Democracy in Virginia. A resolution was adopted with the suggestion to other Republican State Central Committees the practicability of holding a State Convention for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the above-mentioned call.

The Lynching Cases at Venice, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Joseph Tuttle, who was supposed to have been killed by the mob at Venice, Ill., on Tuesday night, is now proven, escaped from the lynchers and came to this city on Wednesday [illegible]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—A mystery still enshrouds the whereabouts of Joseph Tuttle. The only [illegible]

evidence of his being alive is derived from a young woman with whom he had been on intimate relations for a year past, and who states that he came to her house Wednesday morning, only partly dressed, and wounded in the hip. He stated that he had been shot and robbed by a mob in Venice, yesterday morning. He left this woman's house for the purpose of seeking surgical aid at once, since when she has not heard from him, nor is it known that any of his friends have any knowledge of his whereabouts. The woman's statement is not fully relied upon. Tuttle was formerly employed in a liquor house here, and as steward on steamboats. There is no evidence that he is related to General Tuttle, of Iowa.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Delegates from various branches of the Monitor Association, which was organized similarly to the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, have been in session this evening. The appointment of a committee last night to confer with the District Attorney, relative to the punishment of criminals, was amended to-day by adding two new members, and instructing the committee to take no illegal steps in advancing the objects of the association. The committee were instructed to urge the District Attorney to prosecute cases in the order of their date, and not to allow murderers who have been a long time under arrest to remain without trial. The Monitor Association has been largely increased of late, and extends into Brooklyn.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

The friends of Spain consider the arrival of Quesada and his staff in the United States an indication of the breaking up of the Cuban revolution. The Cubans in this city say that Quesada comes to secure the recognition of Cuba, and is fully authorized by Cespedes to make negotiations.

WALL STREET

was more quiet than yesterday, though there were occasional renewals of the battle in the Gold Room. Many bears covered their short contracts, and thus caused a rally, though not an important one. The aggregate of business was less than yesterday. The general feeling is that gold is more likely to advance than to decline, though some heavy operators predict that it will touch 160 before the end of next week. The gross clearings of yesterday's transactions were $93,000,000, the largest for any day since September. The railway market was quiet, with the principal dealings in Northwestern, Lake Shore, and New York Central.

COLLECTOR BAILEY.

Several merchants have agreed to bring suit against Collector Bailey, on the ground that he acted illegally in collecting the revenue. In one instance a clerk in the employ of a whiskey house was appointed in the revenue service in order to obtain the secrets of the business. The conduct of the Collector is causing sharp comment among prominent Republicans, and a change in the office is talked of.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

RAILROAD LEASE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Delaware & Hudson Canal Company have completed a perpetual lease of the Albany & Susquehanna Railroad, paying an annual interest of 7 per cent on the bonded debt, which is $4,500,000, and a dividend of 7 per cent to stockholders upon the stock of $3,500,000. Except the first year, the dividend will be only $140,000. Branches are to be constructed to the mines.

MISSING STEAMSHIP.

The Captain of the Cunarder Calabria, expresses the opinion that there is no cause for alarm relative to the City of Boston. The Calabria and other vessels lately arriving, report continuous easterly winds against which a disabled steamer would make small headway. It appears that the following cabin passengers left her at Halifax: Mr. Sulquence, A. C. Marton, J. W. Whittaker, wife, and five children, Dr. Tupper, J. McCabe, E. Archibald, R. N. McKinnon, John Lovery, Duncan McDonald, F. X. Priem, and J. O'Neill. She took on board there thirty-seven cabin, and seven steerage, passengers.

THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION.

One of our fire insurance companies has resolved on the payment of mortgages and indebtedness made to them previous to 1862, to receive only the currency of the country, and not to demand or receive gold. The subject will be discussed at a general meeting of all the companies next Monday.

THE NATIONAL TOBACCO ASSOCIATION

to-day adopted resolutions condemning in many respects the Internal Revenue laws on tobacco, cigars, and snuff, and memorializing Congress to restore the old duty on imported cigars, viz: $3 per pound and 50 per cent ad valorem.

JUDGMENT SET ASIDE.

Judge Barnard to-day set aside a judgment to the amount of $10,000, recovered by the city against the securities of a former public administrator, Bradford, who absconded in 1865, leaving a deficit of $37,000 in his accounts, and a new trial to be had.

SEWARD.

Ex-Secretary Seward arrived to-night.

GOVERNMENT SUIT.

The case of Cook and Farrington, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, was argued to-day before Commissioner Betts. Counsel for defence denounced the course of Collector Bailey against merchants as infamous, while the District Attorney referred to Bailey's action as not being enough evidence to warrant sending the case to the grand jury. It appears that John S. Griggs, the informer in the case against one of the firms whose property was seized, has been appointed deputy under Mr. Bailey.

THEATRICAL COLLAPSE.

The Tammany Theatre collapsed yesterday. The managers are out of town, the company are unpaid, and the rent is unpaid. This makes the third fiasco in the amusement business this week.

THE SPANISH NAVY.

Orders have been received from the Minister of Marine requiring the return to the Peninsula of the Spanish men-of-war Victoria, Lealtad, Navas-Ditoso, Ciudad de Cadiz, Don Quintin, Vasco Nunez de Balboa, and the Ulloa. They are to return in February, as the Delamater gunboats render the presence of those large vessels unnecessary in the waters of the Island of Cuba. The Spanish man-of-war Katalpa was taken into the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday.

BANQUET TO CAPTAIN COMMERELL.

It is said the officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard have invited Captain Commerell and the officers of her Britannic Majesty's steamer Monarch to a grand ball and supper, to be given within the precincts of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and that Captain Commerell and his officers have accepted.

CABLE ENTERPRISE.

The gunboat Yantic left the navy yard yesterday, to take in her powder at the Battery, to go from there to the West Indies on an expedition to take soundings between the different islands, for the purpose of laying a cable.

DICKINSON ALUMNI.

The Alumni Association of Dickinson College held their first reunion in this city, at the Astor House, last evening.

THE SEWARD BANQUET.

The committee on the reception of Hon. Wm. H. Seward are to meet that gentleman at the Astor House this evening, at 6 o'clock, and learn his wishes as to the time when the proposed banquet shall take place.

THE PALACE CARS.

Jay Gould, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, and others, were before the Legislative Railroad Committee yesterday, to give testimony in relation to the sleeping and drawing-room car business. Vanderbilt testified that Webster Wagner owned these cars; that no efforts were made by the railroad company to induce passengers to ride in them; that he regarded them as an injury to the road, on account of their weight, and in proportion to the number of passengers they carried, but that they were forced to permit them on a contract with the Hudson River Road, in order to compete with the Pennsylvania Central, and other roads. Jay Gould testified that the palace cars on the Erie Road were run by an independent company, having no connection with the Erie Railway Company, and whose President he did not even know by name.

MORE MONEY NEEDED FOR THE SUB-TREASURY.

Assistant Treasurer Folger, of New York, wrote to a member of the House Committee on Appropriations, saying that the Legislative bill only appropriated $90,000 for the next fiscal year for clerks, porters, detectives, etc., for his office, and that $158,000 were needed to keep the office going with its present force. If the necessary appropriation is not made, a number of employes in the Sub-Treasury will soon be discharged.

ERIE PROJECTS.

It is stated that the Erie Railway Company has offered $600,000 for the ground on which the Protestant Episcopal Theological Seminary stands, on Ninth avenue, with a view to create a monster railroad depot on the property. The Erie cars, it is stated also, are intended to cross the river from Jersey by running under the bed of the river in a gigantic tunnel.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTER.

The new Italian Minister, whose appointment was reported by cable, is supposed to be M. Corti, now Italian Minister to Holland.

QUINCY.

Arrest of Horse-Thieves and Counterfeiters.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 25.

John Mintzer and Wm. Hight were arrested last Monday, and lodged in jail on a despatch received from parties in Warsaw, Ill., at which place they are charged with stealing a horse from John Clifford. Notwithstanding the arrest took place on last Monday, no particulars were allowed to be published until to-day, with a view to the capture of three others, who are connected with the gang. John Mintzer has made a clean confession, implicating John Clark, a man named Rhodes, and one Weber, all of whom formerly lived in Keokuk. He states that they have been carrying on a large business in horse-stealing, and also circulating large quantities of counterfeit United States currency, all of which they receive from parties in St. Louis. Their operations have extended into Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois, and the two now in jail here have passed considerable spurious money in the city and country. The Circuit Court is now in session, and it is more than probable that the grand jury will find true bills against both.

MICHIGAN.

The Vanderpool Murder Case at Manistee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.

The Tribune special from Manistee reports that most of Wednesday was occupied by Hon. Thomas B. Church in closing the Vanderpool murder case, he speaking in behalf of the prosecution. He would finish in two hours on Thursday, and the case would then be sent to the jury. News of the result is being awaited with intense interest throughout the State, for the trial has aroused great excitement all over the State as well as at Manistee. If Vanderpool should be acquitted it is feared that an attempt to lynch may be made, but this is not probable.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Important Decision in Favor of the Lease of the Great Western Railroad to the Erie.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Supreme Court of Philadelphia, Chief Justice Thompson presiding, yesterday rendered a decision in favor of the proposed lease of the Atlantic & Great Western Railway to the Erie Company, and peremptorily dismissed a bill of exceptions that had been filed by the first mortgage bondholders and other opposing parties, the parties opposed to the lease being ordered to pay the costs. The lease was executed accordingly. The Erie Company is now in possession of the line from Salamanca to Cleveland, and through to Cincinnati.

OHIO.

Death of a German Editor—Steamboat Explosion and Loss of Life.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—John Francis Klarenaar, one of the proprietors of the Volksfreund, of this city, died suddenly last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at the age of 63. He had been connected with that paper sixteen years, and was a prominent and excellent German citizen.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—This afternoon, at 1:40, the tow boat Neville, bound from Louisville to this city, burst her boiler opposite Ninth Street, with a terrific force. Persons on land say it seemed to lift the cabin up, and then carry the broken fragments off in frightful confusion. A

fire broke out almost immediately. The boat had three barges in tow, which were immediately cut loose, and saved. The pilot, James Prater, who was at the wheel, was thrown up a great distance in the air and came down in the water. Strange to say, he was able to get into one of the barges, though badly hurt. He resides at Covington. Norman B. Durant, second engineer, was frightfully hurt about the head, and died in three hours. He is supposed to have lived in Vevay, Ind. Ivan Fagin, deck hand, contused and scalded, will probably die. Lives in Covington, Ky. Geo. W. Moore, deck hand, a danger-ously scalded. He lives in New Richmond, Ohio. A colored fireman was thrown into the barge, and killed instantly; supposed to be James Baty, of this city. Charles Nelson, colored fireman, and another man, name unknown, are missing. Captain Jesse Pickelheimer was in his room asleep, and escaped without injury. That any of the officers and crew of fourteen should have escaped with their lives is almost miraculous. The wounded, and such of the crew as were saved, were taken to Lawrenceburg by the steamer Ben. Franklin, with Drs. Perry and Cassedy, of Cleves, who administered to their wants on the way, and at Lawrenceburg they were joined by Dr. Layton and were taken to the Hillsfield House, where every want was provided for.

The boat was owned by John F. Kellirig, of Covington, and A. F. Johnson, of Cincinnati, who purchased her and repaired her generally only a few weeks ago. She was valued at $16,000. The boat floated down four miles and sunk, after burning to the water's edge.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—By the explosion of the Neville, Charles Nelson, colored, fireman, was killed. He resides in Covington. Oliver Jones, white, deck hand, missing and no doubt lost. James Baty, colored, fireman, is not known to be dead, though missing.

THE WEST.

Particulars of the Recent Desperate Battle Between the Sioux and Crows.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Feb. 24.

The "Little Swan," a Minneconjoe Sioux Chief, just come in at the Cheyenne agency, on the Missouri, near Fort Sully, gives the particulars of a desperate fight between the Sioux and Crow Indians, about the 1st of January, above the mouth of Yellow Stone, on the Missouri. It appears that a war party of twenty-nine Crows had come down on foot to steal horses from the Sioux, and fell in with two young men—Sioux—one of whom they killed, and wounded the other, who escaped and alarmed the village. The warriors of the village mounted their ponies, and hurried to the place where the Crows were seen. The latter were found on the top of a sharp butte, which they had fortified by heaping up loose stones. As soon as the Sioux approached, the Crows called out, "We came here to be killed; come on now and kill us." The Sioux, 300 in number, charged them several times with no result, but leaving five of their number dead. It was then near sundown, and if night came on most of the Crows would escape. A young Chief, called the "Spotted Eagle" then made a speech, and offered to lead the braves, saying he would be killed, but the Crows could not kill them all. His plan was followed. He was killed, but the Sioux jumped into the fort, and the affair was ended in savage style, with butcher knives. The Crows were all killed. The Sioux had twelve killed on the ground, and five more died the next day. The Indians who came in say there is quite a number of the wounded that will die yet. Most of the Sioux engaged were Uncpapas. An Indian at the reservation, known as "Little Sans Arc," had a son killed. The father has been making day and night hideous with lamentation, but is very proud that his son died brave.

The Ogallallas have constant war parties out, to murder and steal on the Platte.

All Indians that come in say John Richards has much influence, and is doing all he can to excite the Indians against the whites.

PACIFIC COAST.

Musical Festival Prolonged—Sentenced for Abusing Chinamen—Washington's Birthday in Victoria.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—The great success of the musical festival has decided the management to prolong it until Saturday.

A Police Judge has to-day sentenced to six months' imprisonment for abusing Chinamen.

Washington's Birthday was observed at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, by all nationalities.

A Victoria, V. I., despatch says the colony is greatly excited over the news from Red River, and the lower country will be nearly deserted in April.

Miners find nuggets of gold and lumps of silver in about equal proportion in their sluices.

CANADA.

Rowing Match Arranged—Proposition to Build a Canadian Pacific Railroad.

MONTREAL, Feb. 25.—A four-oared rowing-match for $5,000 and the championship of the world is definitely arranged between the champion English crew of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the Paris crew of St. John, N. B., the race to take place at Lachine, in July next.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—Mr. Waddington has arrived from England to press upon the attention of the government the construction of a British Pacific Railroad. He believes the best point to commence is at the mouth of the Neepijon River, Lake Superior. All the money required for the work can be had in London.

OTTAWA, Feb. 25.—A State ball, in honor of Prince Arthur, took place to-night in the Senate Chamber.

Girard College.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—The Board of Trust entered upon its duties to-day and took control of Girard College. The city will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Died.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Lefevre Jarrett, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, died to-night, of paralysis.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 25—Evening.—Consols 92⅝ for money and account. [illegible]

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.—Bonds opened firm at [illegible]

PARIS, Feb. 25.—Bourse closed firm; rentes, 73f. 80c.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Linseed oil, £31 15s@£32. Sperm oil, [illegible]

HAVRE, Feb. 25.—Cotton opens quiet at 124f afloat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—Petroleum quiet.

COOK, COBURN & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, FOR THE TRIBUNE, are authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper. [illegible] OFFICE, 87 DEARBORN-ST.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

WM. B. WARREN LODGE, NO. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication, at Oriental Hall, this (SATURDAY) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. Visitors cordially invited.

L. A. NORMENDY, Sec'y.

Masonic.

A regular rendezvous of CHICAGO CONSISTORY, [illegible] will be held this (SATURDAY) evening at 7 o'clock, for work and business.

JNO. D. CLARK, [illegible]

JAMES STEWART, [illegible] Secretary.

Masonic.

A special convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M., this (SATURDAY) evening, at 7 o'clock, for work on the P. and M. E. M. Degree.

By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOHN WHITLEY, Sec'y.

GLASS SHADES.

Glass Shades

FOR COVERING

Wax Flowers, Ferneries, Statuary, Clocks, Etc.

SHEET WAX,

BY THE GROSS OR PACKAGE.

MATERIALS FOR MAKING

WAX FLOWERS.

EXTRA FINE DRY COLORS,

Prepared expressly for Coloring Wax.

WEST & CO.,

140 LAKE-ST.,

Agents for Rogers' Groups.

REMOVAL.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

HAS REMOVED

TO

118 & 120 State-st.

NEW MUSIC.

BRIDAL FLOWERS!

BY EDWARD HOFFMAN.

[illegible]

ROOT & CADY,

67 Washington-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FARWELL, ELLSWORTH & CO., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

No. 5 Nassau-st.,

NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely located and honorably managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of Investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, forms the additional East and West Trunk Line, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and render it the most important and substantial Railroad enterprise now in progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this city of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable, and successful management.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the Chesapeake and Ohio with the entire Railroad systems of the West and Southwest, and with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; and there exists a present value, in completed road and work done, equal to the entire amount of the mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1000, $500, and $100.

They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to Bearer, and may be held in that form; or

The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless reassigned to bearer; or

The coupons may be detached and cancelled, the Bond made a permanent Registered Bond, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer."

2d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons attached."

3d. "Registered Bonds with Coupons detached," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have thirty years to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers.

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.

HATS AND CAPS.

FOR

DRESS SILK HATS

THE LIGHTEST

In weight, and the

MOST ELEGANT

In general appearance of any ever shown in this market, go to

BREWSTER, Hatter,

Sherman House.

SPRING STYLES

OF

DRESS SILK,

AND

Business Hats

99

WASHINGTON-ST.

B. BURTON.

Our Broadway Styles

SILK HATS!

INTRODUCED TO-DAY.

Also, a full line New Styles Gents'

UNDRESS HATS,

JUST RECEIVED.

J. BARSTOW,

104 RANDOLPH-ST.

BREWSTER, Hatter,

AND

LEADER OF FASHIONS,

IN GENTS' HEAD DRESS,

UNDER

SHERMAN HOUSE.

HATS. HATS.

SPRING STYLES

SILK AND FELT.

J. A. SMITH & CO.,

98 State-st.

BROADWAY

STYLE OF

SILK HATS.

GREATEST NOVELTY OUT.

Only Weighing Four Ounces.

—AT—

MACKENZIE'S,

120 DEARBORN-ST.

HATS,

Spring Styles

NOW READY, AT

EMERSON'S.

85 LAKE-ST.......(Tremont House).

DUNLAP.

The Spring Patterns of this celebrated Broadway and Fifth-av. Hotel Hatter, to be had at

BREWSTER'S,

SHERMAN HOUSE.

DRY GOODS.

BOOTH, WEBSTER & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

SPRING, 1870.

Japanese Poplins,

Lenos,

Challis,

Fancy Ginghams.

The Silver Shield Brand of Double Warp

BLACK ALPACAS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

"Turner's" Silver Crest

PURE MOHAIRS.

Linen Coatings,

Ducks, Italians, &c.

134 & 136 DUANE-ST.,

NEW YORK.

DENTISTRY.

D. M. TOWNER,

DENTIST,

181 & 183 West Madison-st.,

Northeast corner Halsted.

VITALIZED AIR

GIVEN IN EXTRACTING TEETH.

NO PAIN. NO DANGER.

First-class work at the following prices:

Artificial Teeth, very best, $20 to $25

Cheaper Sets, - - - $10 to $15

Solid Gold Fillings, - - - $2 to $4

Silver Fillings, - - - - $1 to $3

TEETH EXTRACTED, AND NEW ONES IMMEDIATELY REPLACED.

Best of city references given on application.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, Room No. 26, Merchants' Ins. Co. Building, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26, 1870.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock on Monday, March 28, 1870, for furnishing the following stores, viz.: [illegible]

E. MACFEELY, Bvt. Col. and C. S., U. S. A.

STENCILS.

STENCILS,

Stencil Tools, Stencil Inks, Brushes, Burning Brands, &c.

JOHN O. HILTON,

No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 3, Wheeler's Building.

DRY GOODS.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

150 LAKE-ST.,

Will remove to their spacious New Store,

110 & 112 State-st.,

On or about March 15.

They have in stock and will sell cheap, previous to removal, a large lot of

PAISLEY SHAWLS,

Bought within the last 20 days on the basis of the recent decline in gold.

Their assortment of

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS,

Just received, is one of the finest in the city.

New Black Silks,

Black Alpacas,

German Ginghams, &

Stripe Shawls,

At Low Prices,

For 20 Days Longer,

At the Old Stand,

150 LAKE-ST.

"A Liberal Discount to the Trade."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW NOVELS

JUST ISSUED.

VILLAGE LIFE IN THE WEST.

BEYOND THE BREAKERS.

A Story of the Present Day.

BY HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN.

8vo. Illustrated. Fine cloth. $2.00.

This charming story of Village Life in the West received the highest praise from the press throughout the country while appearing as a serial.

Also,

ASKAROS KASSIS, THE COPT. An exciting Romance of Modern Egypt. By Edwin De Leon. [illegible]

TRUE LOVE. A charming Tale of English Life. By Lady di Beauclerk. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1.25.

THE PROFESSOR'S WIFE; or, It Might Have Been. By Annie L. Macgregor. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1.75.

HELEN ERSKINE. A Novel. By Mrs. M. Harrison Robinson. 12mo. Extra cloth. $1.50.

COMPENSATION; or, Always a Future. A Novel. By Anne M. Brewster. Cloth. $1.75.

PUCK: his Adventures, Observations, and Conclusions. By "Ouida." 12mo. Cloth. $2.00.

THE GREAT EMPRESS. An Historical Portrait. By Prof. Schele de Vere. Cloth. $1.75.

For sale by all Booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price by

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia.

A SUPERB VOLUME.

Price 50 Cents.

D. APPLETON & CO.,

90, 92, & 94 Grand-st.,

NEW YORK,

Have Just Published,

NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED,

CONTAINING

48 PICTURES,

Engraved in the Best Style,

OF

The Principal Points of Interest in the Great Metropolis,

Pronounced by the press "the cheapest and most beautiful volume ever published."

PRICE, PAPER COVERS, 50 CENTS; CLOTH, $1.00.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,

90, 92 & 94 GRAND-ST., N. Y.

Sent free, by mail, to any address on receipt of the price.

FINANCIAL.

$25,000.00

CITY RAILWAY STOCK

For Sale at 90 Cents.

Capitalists wanting a sure and safe investment can find no better than this. Sold in blocks of 50 shares or more. Apply to FIELD, KING & CO.

Money to Loan

ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE.

We have the funds in hand, and can close loans without delay.

F. C. WELLS & CO., 44 LaSalle-st., Rooms 5 and 6.

J. H. STEAD & CO.,

49 LA SALLE-ST.,

Negotiate Long Loans on Real Estate, and Buy Purchase Money Mortgages.

BANKING.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

BANKERS & BROKERS,

No. 17 Wall-st., New York,

AND

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO,

PHILADELPHIA,

Receive Deposits subject to Check, allow interest on standing and temporary Balances, and make Collections on all accessible points. Gold, Stocks, and Bonds bought and sold strictly on Commission.

G. BUCKINGHAM, JR. J. M. BROWN

BUCKINGHAM & BROWN,

BANKERS,

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 6 Wall-st., New York.

Orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold, executed on commission. Interest allowed on deposits.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

1870.

During January and February of this year all garments sold by us will be 15 per cent off from regular prices.

EDWARD ELY,

Draper and Tailor,

3 AND 4 WASHINGTON-ST.

P. S.—Wedding outfits made a specialty.

COAL.

HOCKING

COAL,

$6.50 per Ton; $3.50 per Half Ton, if paid for when ordered.

MINER T. AMES & CO.,

Dealers in all kinds of Coal and Pittsburgh Coke, No. [illegible] West Randolph-st., and cor. Kinzie and Green.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WIDENING AND IMPROVEMENT

OF

Cottage Grove-av.

All persons interested are requested to attend a meeting of the property-owners on Cottage Grove-av., [illegible]

THE SKATING SEASON.

WEST SIDE RINK

[illegible] FULL BAND OF MUSIC. [illegible]

THE AMERICAN BROILER.

Embodying in a plain utensil, as simple as a skillet, weighing less than three pounds, all

The Principles Involved in the Perfect Broiling of Meats.

It renders broiling, heretofore so vexatious, the quickest and easiest of all modes of cooking, and meat broiled by it more

PALATABLE AND NUTRITIOUS

Than by any other mode of cooking them. Requires no preparation of fire, broils equally well over coal or wood, retains all the rich juices and flavor of the meat, and its action renders tough meats tender. Does away with all

Smoke and Smell of Burning Grease

In the room. Fits all sized Stoves or Range openings; is equally good for BEEFSTEAK, HAM, CHICKEN, CHOPS, FISH and OYSTERS.

Satisfaction guaranteed or MONEY REFUNDED. For sale on those terms by House Furnishing and Stove Dealers generally. This Broiler is also an unequalled Bread Toaster and Corn Popper, and a good Coffee Roaster.

PRICE, $2.00.

For sale, at wholesale only, by

FRANK STURGES & CO.,

Importers of Tin Plate and Metals, Manufacturers of Tinned, Stamped and Japanned Ware,

199 & 201 Randolph-st., Chicago.

BANK LOCKS.

HALL

TO

SARGENT.

Office of Hall's Safe & Lock Co., Chicago, Feb. 26, 1870.

JAMES SARGENT:

Sir: We are in receipt of a communication (handed us by J. M. Terwilliger) from John Gitt, Esq., of the "National Bank of Commerce," in which he gives us the privilege of operating upon one of your Locks now in use in that Bank. We ACCEPT the proposition, with the understanding that the Safe shall be removed to some place where we can have as fair an opportunity to work upon it as you now have to operate upon our Lock. The trial to commence as soon as the Safe can be put in position and YOUR $1,000 is behind the Lock, as OUR $1,000 is behind the Lock upon which you are now operating. Our Committeeman, W. L. Fairbrother, will meet Mr. Terwilliger at the office of Wm. Terwilliger, Esq., 84 Washington-st., at 10 o'clock this day to arrange preliminaries. If you do not give us as fair an opportunity to work upon your Lock as you have to operate upon ours, we will proceed to put one of your best "Automatic" Locks on a Safe and open it, or make the ATTEMPT, at least, under the supervision of a Committee of Bankers.

Respectfully,

HALL'S SAFE & LOCK COMPANY.

REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.

A Rare Chance to Make Money!

We are now prepared to offer for sale, without reserve, that fine property known as the "RIPARIAN RIGHT," on the Lake Shore, adjoining Oakenwald, and near the Douglas Monument.

Said Riparian Right consists of 1,600 feet Lake front, with a large strip of land already made.

Here is a chance to make a very large sum of money with comparatively a small outlay. Inquire of

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,

No. 128 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AVOID

Chicago and Cook County Taxes

BY GETTING A RESIDENCE AT

HIGHLAND PARK.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms by HIGHLAND PARK BUILDING CO. FRANK P. HAWKINS, Agent. Office, 154 Washington.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible] GEO. TAYLOR, Comptroller.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that Warren J. Ellinwood has parted with all his interest in the firm of Ellinwood, Stafford & Co. [illegible]

WARREN J. ELLINWOOD, STAFFORD, HOLDEN & FROW.

[illegible] EMERSON, STAFFORD & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of SHELDON & THOMAS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 24, 1870. [illegible] SHELDON, [illegible] THOMAS.

FOR SALE.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED

In store and for sale in lots to suit.

C. S. HUTCHINS & CO., No. 108 South Water-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW & SECOND-HAND

SAFES

For sale at HARRIS' SAFE FACTORY, 63 South Canal-st. P. S.—Our Lock cannot be picked.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The undersigned, appointed by the Superior Court of Chicago Receiver of the assets and effects in action of the firm of STRAWBRIDGE & CO., No. 104 South Water-st., Chicago, gives notice that he will, on MONDAY, Feb. 28, 1870, at 10 o'clock a. m., sell at Public Auction, for cash, the Safe, Office Furniture and Fixtures, and the stock remaining on hand, with the leasehold interest in the said premises, [illegible] WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Receiver.

REWARDS.

$500.00 REWARD

[illegible]

HAIR GOODS.

JAPAN SWITCH CO.

New Lot of No. 2 Japan Switches

Just received at JAPAN SWITCH CO.'S AGENCY, 79 Lake-st.

PAPER COLLARS.

VIVIAN

CLOTH-FACED PAPER COLLARS.

The Prettiest Collars Ever Offered.

WILSON BROS.,

124 and 126 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

79 Fourth-st., Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

WINDOW GLASS.

WINDOW GLASS.

[illegible] JAMES McAULEY, 1 West Lake-st.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

[illegible]

WANTED.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED.

[illegible]

Cooperage Wanted.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

HOW TO CURE CONSUMPTION.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DR. SCHENCK'S GREAT MEDICINES.—Will people never learn to know that a diseased liver and stomach necessarily disease the entire system? [illegible]

TO RENT.

RENTS.

WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.,

Has two Stores and a Room for rent in The Tribune Building; a Store on LaSalle-st., and several Stores in the new building corner of Washington and Franklin-sts. Prices to suit the times. Give him a call.

TO RENT.

Banking Office No. 68 Washington-st., and fixtures for sale. Office No. 70 Washington-st., with Bank Vault. Store No. 109 Dearborn-st. Offices in the Portland Block. Two fine suites of Rooms.

T. LYMAN, Room 1 Portland Block.

STATIONERY GOODS.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR

School Slates,

Chalk Crayons, and Soap Stone Slate Pencils. Inducements offered to cash buyers.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturing Stationers.

BLANK BOOKS.

Largest and most complete assortment in the Northwest. The trade supplied.

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Manufacturers and Jobbers, 128 and 130 Lake-st.

AMBERG'S PATENT FILE AND BINDER. [illegible]

BOOK BINDERS'

Stock, Tools, and Machinery. [illegible]

CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, [illegible]

"THE BEST THING OUT." [illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

CUNARD LINE.

REDUCTION OF FARE.

TO Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry, or Glasgow, $28. FROM Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, or Londonderry, $34. Lowest rates to and from the Continent. Parties wishing to bring out their friends from the old country will do well to secure their passage by this old and reliable line.

For particulars apply to

S. ROWE, General Western Agent, 2 Lake-st., Chicago.

JAMES BRYCE, Passenger Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY, AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO EDITORS.

THE ONE-HALF INTEREST in a large, first-class, [illegible]

GRIST MILL

And 40 Acres of Land

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Photographers.

[illegible] T. DWIGHT, Jr., 22 Washington-st., Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

SINGING SCHOOL.

[illegible]

BLACKING.

$100 REWARD

[illegible]

HOUSE MOVING.

HOUSE MOVING

[illegible]

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Tribune, per year, by mail.....$12.00
The Weekly Tribune, per year, by mail.....2.00
Sunday Tribune, per year, by mail.....2.50
Weekly Tribune, per year, by mail.....2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Postmasters are allowed ten per cent commission on subscriptions.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Terms to city subscribers (delivered):
Daily, delivered, Sunday EDITION, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday EDITION, 20 cents per week.

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.

The Sunday Tribune.

We publish to-morrow, as usual, in addition to the ordinary sheet, a supplement of twenty columns, containing more interesting and instructive reading matter than any single number of any other paper in the country. The advertising columns of the paper will be found, besides, a complete epitome of the business of Chicago.

THE CASE OF WHITTEMORE.

Mr. B. F. Whittemore, the Representative in Congress from the First District of South Carolina, avoided an expulsion by resigning his seat. Here, ordinarily, Mr. Whittemore and his case should fall into oblivion; but, as it is reported that the ex-member intends to be a candidate for re-election, the facts leading to his sudden retirement still possess a degree of public interest. From the official report of the testimony we obtain the following particulars:

One P. H. Kegler, formerly a resident of Charleston, desiring to have his son appointed to the Naval School, applied to Senator Sawyer, of South Carolina, who gave him a letter of introduction to Whittemore. Kegler applied to Whittemore, who had such an appointment in his gift, but who told him that he had already promised it to another. This was in January, 1869. In April following Kegler met in Boston one W. F. Shaw, who, in the course of conversation, stated that he had an appointment for a naval cadet, and would appoint Kegler's son, but said there was to be "a consideration for it," at the same time showing Whittemore's letter on the subject, in which the value of such an appointment was put at from $2,000 to $3,000. He gave Kegler a letter to Whittemore. Kegler not finding Whittemore in Washington enclosed him Shaw's letter, and made application for the place. To this Whittemore responded as follows:

DARLINGTON, S. C., May 13, 1869.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your communication, I have to say that I have appointed, for the position you name, that I have on the value of the appointments, cheaper for the money, Yours, &c., H. F. WHITTEMORE.

Kegler was disappointed and angry. He showed this letter to several persons, and in September following wrote to Whittemore, telling him he had been offered $500 for the above-mentioned letter. To this Whittemore replied, demanding a return of the letter. General A. Schoepf stated that he was introduced to Whittemore, and applied to him to have a son of General Tyler appointed to West Point. Whittemore answered him: "You can get it; my price is $2,000." General Schoepf declined to purchase. He, however, employed a lawyer (Mr. Este), who negotiated with another member, and got the appointment for $1,500.

Mr. John J. Dailey, of New York, stated that he engaged one Henry S. Olcott, an agent at Washington, to procure an appointment for his son to West Point. Subsequently the boy was nominated by Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina,—the boy having had to go to South Carolina for a few months so as to be able to claim residence. For this service he paid Mr. Olcott $2,000. This took place in January, 1869. Olcott is now in Europe. E. P. Brooks testified that he acted as agent for Olcott, and induced Whittemore to appoint young Dailey; that he paid to Whittemore from $1,000 to $1,500, not for the appointment, but "under a religious understanding on his (Whittemore's) part that the money was to be used for political and educational purposes in his district."

To this array of testimony Mr. Whittemore answered by stating that Mr. Goss, a colleague of his in the previous Congress, but who had not been returned, had made solicitations to have a son appointed, and offered to place in his hands $600, to be spent in his district, if the appointment was made. He promised to appoint young Goss. Subsequently there were several applications, including that of Kegler. These people were poor, and were suffering; they needed help every way, and he was beset with applications daily for contributions to church, educational, and political objects. He was made the boy of loyal parentage in the district fit to be appointed, and he thought that, as he had to go out of the district to make his selections, there was no impropriety in getting for his constituents the sums of money offered for their behalf. When he found the conditions, He then admitted receiving the money in the case of Dailey, and also $500 for the naval cadetship. He denied that he had received the money for the appointments, declaring that he only received it to cover expenditures made in his district for the poor, for the churches, for the schools, and for political purposes. He denied emphatically the statement of General Schoepf, and also criticised sharply the conduct of Kegler.

This is the whole story. The law provides for the appointment of a certain number of cadets to West Point, and to the Naval Academy, every year. The nomination of the cadets is accorded by custom to members of the House of Representatives, for their respective districts. The whole term at the academy being four years, the number annually appointed is only one-fourth of the whole number of Representatives, and thus it is that only a portion of the members have the power each year. The right of the member to nominate has by practice become absolute, limited only by the qualifications of the boy when examined. Upon the member's nomination, the Secretary of War, or of the Navy, as the case may be, issues the commission. The appointment of a year to each academy is lodged with the President.

The point that Mr. Whittemore and his associates in this business raise is that there is no impropriety in a member of Congress accepting the highest sum of money offered him, to be spent in charity or for political purposes, in consideration of such an appointment. It is true that members of Congress are compelled to spend money in their districts to be elected; that they may be supposed to be personally interest in the building of churches and the propagation of religion, and in the welfare of the poor; but what a state of moral obliquity is implied in claiming that they are thereby warranted in exchanging critical appointments for money to cover these personal or charitable expenses! The President could hardly defend himself upon impeachment, if, for each of the dozen cadets appointed by him annually, he accepted $1,000, to be spent in controlling a nominating convention, purchasing votes, or spreading the Gospel, either at home or abroad; and it is impossible to make any distinction between the criminality of such a proceeding on his part and that of a member of Congress doing the same thing.

The facts in Whittemore's case were admitted, and were proved. His defence was wholly untenable. To admit that a member could be reimbursed for political expenses, or for his private charities, in consideration of his vote or other official acts, would be to convert the office of Representative into that of a broker, selling his public acts to the highest bidder.

Mr. Whittemore may be able to get re-elected; the people of his district may be so benighted as to accept his explanation and defence as satisfactory; but a re-election can hardly avail him. The acts were committed by him as a member of the present Congress, and of these only the House took jurisdiction. He cannot plead that it is *res adjudicata*, because he fled the House before he was tried and sentenced. If he comes back the motion to expel him can and ought to be revived and passed. Mr. Whittemore should retire from public life and devote his talents and abilities to those religious, educational, and charitable objects for which he sold the colonelcy.

The public of Chicago have rarely enjoyed an entertainment so thoroughly intellectual and improving as the lectures of Professor Rodolphe on Chemistry. He is equal to his task as a popular lecturer on science, and plainly should, if he can be induced in his inveterate caution to protect the public from its dangers of inscrutability, may well demand that a margin of security should exist to cover the uncertainties that arise in computing the premium reserve. The Massachusetts and New York departments compute the premium reserves of all life insurance companies on different bases, and with different results, while still other standards differ from both.

But we are asked:

"At what rates of premium could a company, obliged to deposit a premium reserve of from 5 to 10 per cent above that estimated as necessary by the Massachusetts principles, profitably and honestly do business?"

As well might an advocate of the wild-cat banks ask us at what rate of interest the banks could loan their paper, if required to secure its redemption by deposits of national bonds. We doubt whether such requirements have raised the rates of interest in the one case, or would raise the rates of life insurance in the other; but, if they would, then whatever additional premium is necessary to be paid for security can be better afforded than to pay any premium at all for insecurity. Insecurity is non-insurance. Nothing is *insured* that is not *secured*.

But we believe such a system for fully securing the insured would diminish instead of increasing the ordinary rates of insurance. The higher security of the system would render the payment of 24 per cent commissions and 64 per cent of gross receipts in expenses, as are now paid by some companies, both impossible and unnecessary. Business would come to insurance companies as it now goes to banks, without any disgraceful system of drumming, boring, and solicitation. Companies would contract the exorbitant expenses now incurred in competing for business, and then reforms would reduce the cost of insurance while increasing the security to the insured.

THE VINDICATION OF VIRTUE.

The attempt by Miss Lydia Thompson to gain some *eclat* and vindicate her reputation by an assault on the editor of the Chicago *Times* lacks the elements which would enlist public sympathy either for the assailant or the assailed. In the first place, the attack of the *Times* on the "blondes" is a clear case of not selling kettle black. The *Times* plumes itself upon its superior virtue in excluding the advertisements of the Opera House, and yet in its last Sunday's issue gave an elaborate and, we presume, gratuitous whole-page advertisement of the prostitutes of Chicago and their business, published in the same issue in which it discoursed on the moral reputation of the "blondes." We do not regard the private morals of actors or actresses as a legitimate subject of comment by the press, unless such a degree of publicity is given to their immorality, by the parties themselves, as renders their example a public nuisance. We do not think that any such case exists in this controversy the modest demeanor of those persons described in the New Testament as sitting in judgment upon an erring woman, and who, when they received the rebuke, "Let him who is without sin among you cast the first stone," appreciated the delicacy of the situation, and retired without throwing any stones whatever. It is much to be regretted that a like amiable policy could not have been pursued on this occasion.

On the other hand, Miss Thompson's attempt to bowdrize an editor is in itself proof of a lack of courage. Lack of indignation in this instance is failed even to illustrate courage. For "lovely woman," or for women who can be made to appear lovely behind the footlights by dint of paint, powder, and padding, to assail a man in public and use a cowhide on him, argues not an act which, when bravely and instinctively done, inspires the respect due to a good fighting animal. But where two or three women are backed by an equal number of men with pistols in their hands, and a general danger, commit their assault—on a single person, it is difficult to see where the prowess comes in. Such an outrage deserves only to be handed over to the courts and branded with whatever degree of severity the technical crime committed—that of riotous assault with deadly weapons—may deserve. The effort to make a sensation, first by placarding Mr. Storey as a "liar, coward, &c., upon the dead-walls of Chicago, and then by the assault of their business by a public street rencontre that might very easily and naturally have proved fatal to one or more of the parties, is considered merely as a trick to draw full houses,—one with which the discriminating public can have no sympathy. Instead of vindicating the virtue of those engaged in it, it disgraces them. Such assaults are characteristic of but two classes—those whose innocence is assumed, and those who have already frenzy by the breath of slander, and those who have so little character that they can afford to risk it in a street-fight. The plea of frenzy in this case, when we consider the careful preparation for the assault, would be entirely fanciful. Whether, as an advertisement, the affair pays expenses, will depend partly upon the size of the audiences, but chiefly upon the vigor of the prosecution.

It is to be regretted, on his own account, that Senator Morton should have made a speech at the Indianapolis Convention antagonistic to the platform adopted by the Republicans of Indiana. The platform declared for a revenue tariff—the Senator for a protective tariff. We presume, however, that this antagonism will not be of long duration. We call to mind the fact that Senator Morton was very slow in discovering the political heresies of Andrew Johnson and the financial heresies of George H. Pendleton, but, nevertheless, came out right in the end. We doubt not he will get his harness with the rest of his team in due time. Perhaps, if the platform had been adopted before the speech was made, he would have done so then and there.

Regarded as an argument in favor of "protection," the Senator's effort is one of the weakest we have ever seen. Regarded as an attempt to demolish one of the planks in the Democratic Platform, it is the mirror of the elements of valor than of discretion.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A house near Ullin, Pulaski County, was struck by lightning last Saturday night, and a young man named Alfred Palmer killed. The house was set on fire and destroyed.

It is reported that the First National Bank of Decatur has determined to wind up and retire from business.

WISCONSIN.

The *Weyauwega Times* says that, during the severe wind of Friday evening of last week, a train of cars loaded with the cook canary of the Fox camp, near Fremont, smashing through the roof. Mrs. Scott and her two children were in the canary at the time. The stove was overturned over the bed in which one child was lying. Though the house was crushed in such a shape that the inmates could not free themselves until helped from the outside, the only personal injury received was a severe cut on the face of the child that was on the bed.

MICHIGAN.

Edward Thayer, aged 19 years, committed suicide near Ann Arbor on Wednesday last by shooting himself. He left a note, from which it appears that the principal cause of the act was that his father threatened to whip him for the waste of some of money which he spent last week, some $100 or $200.

A few days ago, Joseph Lix, a well-known resident of the upper peninsula, left Marquette, and on the ice of Lake Superior, on his way home, found in one of his traps a large lynx, securely held, by one hind foot, whereupon he conceived a design to capture the animal alive, which difficult task he successfully accomplished in the following manner: Having several steel traps with him, he tied one to the end of a pole, and by carefully reaching it out succeeded in catching another foot. In this way he secured all the animal's feet, and then threw the pole by which he secured it, and tied about the animal's head in such a manner as to prevent its using his teeth. He next secured the tail, and took off the traps. He then shouldered the prize, and was hearty two days in carrying it to his home.

The following copper mines have declared dividends: Quincy, $6 per share, or $120,000; Hecla, $20 per share, or $100,000; and Central, $4 per share, or $80,000.

MISSOURI.

Weenie people lately have an innocent man for, horse-stealing, and are now raising money to get him a pardon.

Miss Hetty Raymond, of St. Louis, was elected Engrossing Clerk by the Senate, on the 24th, and duly sworn in to perform her duties. Miss Nellie Hall was elected Enrolling Clerk by the House. Miss Hall is a graduate of Christian Brothers' College, at Lebanon, where she designs pursuing her studies.

The Platte County *Sentinel* says: "On Tuesday night last our neighborhood was the scene of a sensation, which, on the next morning, grew into agreeable excitement among the fair sex. It was reported to us are these: Master George Kyger, a lad of seven summers, fell desperately in love with Miss L. Baker, a lovely young maiden of twenty-four summers. Determined to show him's were that even, and leaving young each other unbeknown to their parents, the former went to Squire Acton, at Nashe's Grove, who, without asking the age of either party, united them in the holy bonds of the 'happy state.' Being apprehensive that their respective relatives would oppose their union at present, they concluded to remain single for a short happy couple took the midnight train for St. Joe. We sincerely wish the youthful couple much joy and happiness, and hope they may have a chance to learn his orthography."

At Kansas City, Jennings, on the evening of the 23d, while Daniel Wheeler was sitting in the office of his livery stable, in Alley corner of Main and Delaware streets, two men entered, one of whom fired upon him through the window, instantly killing him. The clerk in which the murderers men was sitting stood in the time not more than four feet from the window, and the ball passed close to his head. Both men have appropriated money to perpetuate the vitality. About sixteen hundred, as nearly as he can ascertain, was taken from Mr. Wheeler's person. Yesterday morning Mr. Wheeler was formerly a resident of Illinois.

The St. *Joseph Herald* says: "The 'Page County monster' is creating a decided sensation by his depredations in Morton Township, in this county. It killed fourteen sheep in one night for Mr. Henry Rinehart, nine for Mr. Benjamin Greene, and a few weights, more or less, for Mr. Thomas McCray. Messrs. Warren Davis and Henry Holloway state that it measured nine inches across. Mr. James thinks it is a California lion. The skillful beast has created the most profound consternation in the settlements of Morton Township, and people are afraid to leave their houses after night."

OHIO.

Colonel P. H. Conatser, after fifty-five years' residence in Franklin County, died at Commercial, on Monday. He was the oldest settler in the county.

In the Ohio Legislature, on the 24th, Mr. Baker introduced a bill providing as follows:

"1. That the Assessors of Ohio shall properly shall, at the time of making the assessment, make an enumeration of the whole of the State of Ohio, and of each county, who shall have resided in the State one year, and in the county one month next, which enumeration shall be returned to the Auditor of State on separate sheets of paper, to be made out a certified copy showing the total number of inhabitants in each county, township, for the Secretary of State, who shall publish the footings of the same, by counties, at least six times in some paper of each county.

"2. That the Trustees of each ward and township, in the several cities, towns, and villages, shall appoint a board of three judges of election, and two clerks of election, and shall provide a separate ballot-box and polling place, and shall cause the votes of each ward, who shall receive the votes of women only qualified to vote, to be counted by the judges, and the returns in all other respects as at other elections.

"3. That at the election aforesaid the question of woman suffrage shall be submitted to the following form: 'Female Suffrage, Yes.' 'Female Suffrage, No.' which shall be printed on a separate white paper; and the returns of said election shall be made to the Auditor of State, and transmitted to the Secretary of State, as in the case of the general election, and it shall be the duty of counting of said voting at the adjourned session of the General Assembly, the number of votes cast 'Female Suffrage, Yes,' and 'Female Suffrage, No,' and if the whole number of women enfranchised by the action of the General Assembly shall submit, in due form, the votes cast, and which shall be certified by the State, in the second Tuesday of October, 1874."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canadian skate on steel stilts.

The ice trop in Alaska is an excellent one—a corner of ice in the bank.

The *New York Express* is said to have been bought by the Republicans for $50,000.

Jo Hilton, New York, a clergyman got ninety dozen eggs at a donation.

The excursion party at Paris was once a naval surgeon, and afterward a bill-broker and commission merchant.

A California paper reports a recent "fish shower" near Monterey, in which the fish varied in length from six inches to three feet!

A new and cheap method of preserving milk is announced in London—a "gastronomic journal" of a high class, to be called *The Knife and Fork*.

Down in Kentucky, a man who was in the progress of conveyances convicting the comfort and style of a prisoner, was sent to the county and the ready accessibility of a street-car.

Gold has lately been discovered in quartz veins north of Woodstock, New Brunswick, that yield, by analysis, at the rate of $16.51 per ton, the specimens examined not being selected in order to obtain them from the mass. A boy "panned" out his last summer's wages, and a horse for that vicinity are valued at $4 in half a day.

A Paris despatch says: "According to reliable reports, the Bonapartists are encouraged during the recent troubles, and that was the case of a boy who was killed by a bayonet thrust on a barricade, in him might appear after some days from which he had been fired. Not a single shot was fired by the soldiers and the police."

Mr. Stanton had a corps of men went to the house of a Roman Catholic priest at night, and told a pitiful story of how one of his parishioners was dying without spiritual consolation, when the priest set out for the supposed place. He was led into a dark alley, where an accomplice of the first-mentioned party was concealed, and was promptly and proceeded to rob the unfortunate clergyman.

A circular is sent out to the friends of the deceased before an execution in the following form:

"I am happy to inform you that to-morrow is the day appointed for the execution of ——. Do not fail to be present. He is afraid to do and will probably be hung. Let there be a good crowd and pass the night over a bowl of punch, so as to be ready when the interesting moment arrives."

The Paris *Marseillaise* still continues publishing the names of subscribers to the Victor Noir fund. Some of these fundraisers are very strong hands to their contributions, as, for instance, "Four Charenton" (carrion, the name which Prince Pierre Napoleon has accused Victor Noir and his companion, De Fonville) five francs; "An exalted and polite republican," fifty centimes; "Francis, a lazy girl of the Rue Mouffetard," an equable to his children, one franc. But the strangest of these contributions is the following: "A friend of the Republic, who has lost his wife, Emilie Olivier, now his prominent enemy, 25 consecutive centimes."

Mr. C. Wilson, of Monticello, Addison County, Vt., moved in the spring of 1868 rather more than a mile and a quarter with custom grist and saw mill machinery in the railway shops at Hamilton, a few days ago, and, to the surprise of the owners, the new Superintendent, a black coffin, at an incredibly short time. The mill was in operation in addition to certain contemplated or reported changes to be made, for the accommodation of the public, by the responsible. These changes are the removal of a large log-house, and the building of a new one, and the handling of locomotives by contract, instead of by the grounds of the company. These changes will involve the discharge of workmen now employed at Hamilton.

A Paris despatch says: "All the locomotives and railway carriages in Europe would reach from St. Petersburg to Paris, and the passengers, baggage, passenger carriages and 500,000 luggage cars would reach from Paris to Calais. Each train of 100 cars would have 1,000 passengers and 1,000 tons of luggage, and would require 1,000 tons of coal to transport it. The total number of passengers carried would be 1,000,000, and the total weight transported would be 1,000,000 tons. The total number of trains would be 10,000, and the total number of miles run would be 1,000,000. The total number of tons of coal required would be 10,000,000. The

[illegible] have departed to some other [illegible] and on the whole journey our informant [illegible] heard of provisions being scarce, in the fact that nearly all the traders are out of provisions. Mr. Parker, the trader at Pigeon River, has no provisions, his vessel having been wrecked last fall at [illegible]. All the other traders are in about the same condition.

The party left Fort William on the 7th of February, by dog-train, with two natives and very expert Chippewa Indian guides. The distance to Superior City is about 213 miles, but owing to the many deviations they were compelled to make in the encampments, &c., they were compelled to travel a much greater distance. The first day [illegible] February 7, they marched eight miles, and then encamped for the night. The following are the distances made on the successive days of their journey:

	Miles.
Tuesday, Feb. 8	33
Wednesday, Feb. 9	16
Thursday, Feb. 10	27
Friday, Feb. 11	21
Saturday, Feb. 12	17
Sunday, Feb. 13	7
Monday, Feb. 14	18
Tuesday, Feb. 15	17
Wednesday, Feb. 16	14

On Wednesday there was a terrible storm, and snow fell to the depth of about one foot, in addition to that previously on the ground, making in all about five feet of snow upon the ground.

On Thursday the party rested at Beaver Dam, and sent the Indian guides back about five miles for the trains, which had been left behind the day before.

	Miles.
February 18	15
February 19	18
February 20	20

This brought them to Superior City, whence they came by stage and rail.

They state that in the whole country, from Fort William to Superior, it is covered with snow to the depth of from four to five feet. At Fort William, on the night of January 17, it was 50 deg. Fah. below zero, and, on the night of February 5, it was 42 deg. Fah. below. At Pie, on the 5th of February, it was 45 deg. Fah. below zero.

A mail was made up at Fort William and after being duly sealed was, on the 9th of December, duly despatched for Canada via United States route. On the 6th day of February the same bag, with the seal unbroken, returned to Fort William.

It was a great disappointment, for the answers to letters despatched December 9, were anticipated by this mail. There was of course some gross negligence somewhere, and United States officials will doubtless be called upon to look the matter up. On their way down, they called at all the offices on our route, and at each post was assured that they were not responsible at that office for this mismanagement. Delays of a grievous character are complained of in regard to the mails in other instances besides the above.

The contractor at Beaver Bay has his own conveyance, a dog-train, despatched mails, and that [illegible] referred to above) was promptly started again over the route after its unfortunate return to Fort William. It is now about twelve days behind its time.

The journey from Fort William at this season of the year is full of peril, and these gentlemen think they would not cheerfully undertake it again. They were sometimes in great danger from the thawing of the ice, caused by heavy winds, and had to retrace their steps for long distances. During the prevalence of the high wind on Wednesday, the 16th, it blew so sharply that they could hardly breathe, and were in great danger of freezing. Their guides became alarmed, and said they must turn back.

They will leave for Toronto on the Eastern train this morning.

BEGINNING OF THE PARIS RIOTS

How Rochefort was Arrested and the Barricades were Formed—The Blouses Set Aware of Rochefort's Arrest.

Paris (Feb. 8) Correspondence of the London News.

That fatal telegram—fatal to us correspondents, I mean, or if it were properly managed it would be a benefit to all the world, which it is not at present—will have told you hours ago both of the arrest of Rochefort and the result of that most unfortunate measure. At 4 o'clock I was talking to a gentleman fresh from England, and he said, "Paris seems to me deadly lively." "Too quiet," I answered. Early in the evening the streets were as dull as Regent street on a wet Sunday evening—it seemed difficult to go farther. I went to several assemblies and heard no word of any movement, and yet every one in Paris knew that Henri de Rochefort would be arrested that evening—a fact which I announced to you by a telegram published in your issue of Tuesday, February 1. Everything that I predicted has come true—is it arrested, so will his conference be—but he can be caught—seels in difficile. The results of this arrest, which I really believe no constitutional government could have avoided, have been some excitement last night, and a rise—so to speak, more correctly, a very great firmness—in the Bourse to-day. [illegible]

[illegible]

A Tribune Correspondent

The Springfield (Ill.) correspondent of the Boston *Woman's Journal*, in a recent letter says:

Mrs. M. L. Rayne was sent to Springfield by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, to report the proceedings of the convention. She is the brilliant fashion writer of THE TRIBUNE, and also the spicy Chicago correspondent of the *New York World*. Her [illegible] [illegible]

Mrs. Rayne starts a "Magazine of Fashion, Music, and Pleasure," in Chicago, in the course of [illegible]

HOTEL PERSONALS.

TREMONT HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: [illegible]

worth, Cedar Rapids; Hon. William S. Wa[illegible] Adrian.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Among the arrivals at the Sherman House yesterday, were the following: [illegible]

Among the arrivals at the Briggs House yesterday were the following: [illegible]

ST. JAMES HOTEL.

Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel yesterday were the following: [illegible]

LECTURES LAST EVENING.

PROF. RICHARDS.

The second lecture of Prof. Richards' popular scientific course was given last evening in Farwell Hall, a medium-sized audience being in attendance. The Professor opened by saying that his auditors would have to decide whether he had been right in choosing for his subject "The Hidden Queen." If he had shown oxygen to deserve the title of regality among the elements, he should no less demonstrate the queenship of hydrogen. There was no potent of royalty among the metals which could boast of the antiquity of the title to eight's theme. Millions of years ago the nuptials of King Oxygen and Queen Hydrogen were celebrated. Hydrogen was first discovered in the year 1776 by an English chemist, who astonished people by carrying about little bags, from which he shot forth jets of flame at pleasure. More than a century later, the world rejoices in the utility of hydrogen, by which is supplied the most perfect artificial light yet known to man. Either of the titles, the "Fire Queen" or the "Water Queen," might have been applied to hydrogen with equal truth and propriety, since it entered predominantly into both fire and water.

Hydrogen, being the lightest of all known bodies, has been taken as the unit of chemical measure. The name is derived from Greek words signifying "water-maker." The lecturer then proceeded to review the history of balloons, citing many incidents of thrilling interest. He proceeded to speak of the wonderful progress of science and invention during the past forty years, that the hopes and aims of aeronauts may be no longer chimerical. An illustration by means of a fire balloon was then given [illegible]

[illegible]

REV. MR. MILBURN.

Rev. William Milburn, the well-known blind preacher, lectured at Library Hall, last evening, for the benefit of the African Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, on "What a Blind Man Saw in Paris." The audience was very small. Rev. Mr. Mecham presided.

He referred to his want of sight in touching terms, and then introduced his audience to Paris. The Parisian mode of living, the simple cup of coffee in the morning, the noonday breakfast, and the want of homes were told of. Paris was the milliner shop of the world. Its architecture was described in glowing terms. The Church de Madeleine, the Rue Royale, the Place de Concorde, the Legislative Chambers, the Champ de Mars, and all the prominent buildings and objects of interest in the wonderful city were tastefully alluded to. The martial glory of France, the First Napoleon, and the present gentleman of that name, were spoken of quite kindly. Baron Haussmann was credited with the improvements of the city. The popularity of Americans in Paris was greater than any other people. They were more extravagant than Russian or English noblemen. The snobbishness of Americans in Europe was satirized. The lecturer was applauded.

REV. DR. RYDER TO W. WOODARD, ESQ.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

One well-known citizen, W. Woodard, Esq., in THE TRIBUNE of to-day, attempts to show that my judgment as to the disposition which should have been made of Walsh, the wife-murderer, is inconsistent with my belief as to the inexpediency of the death penalty. It is probably a matter of small importance to most of your readers whether my esteemed friend has made out his case, or not; and I should not think of trespassing upon your columns in a reply, except upon the ground that the principle which Mr. Woodard discussed, and with which my name has been somewhat prominently associated, has a wide, and as I think, most important application to public affairs, as well as private beliefs.

My opposition to the death penalty does not rest upon any such extreme doctrine as the inviolability of human life. [illegible]

[illegible]

This is all I need say on this topic of inconsistency.

In the course of Mr. Woodard's article there occurs this remark: "Dr. Ryder would have God's great eternal truths to be settled by the people in town meeting assembled." This is a taking sentence; but I submit it is a very inaccurate one for a leading Alderman of the city to make. Moreover, this thrust at the law-making power of the town or State, by a law-maker, is, in the same degree, a development of a tendency in popular thought which deserves condemnation. [illegible] "God's great eternal truths," but as the voice of God is expressed in the will of the people?

One of the dangers of our times is in a growing disregard of law, and it is to be hoped that no one distinguished as is just now for one's private opinions, as to the expediency of this or that should influence him, still less so worthy a citizen as your esteemed correspondent to aid and abet the law-breaking party.

Certainly, if I know my own heart, I bear no unkind feelings toward any portion of our people. So far as I can control public opinion, even the most disreputable classes shall be kindly treated. The worst need our sympathy. But for my own part, while I would by no means except even Walsh from this statement, I should put him, and such as he, at the bottom of the list.

In the statement I enter into no discussion as to the conduct of our worthy Executive. How could he refuse to grant the prayer of such a petition, one may well ask? And then, again, it is just as clear that the Councilmen of the city, when they discovered what they had signed, or what it was said they had signed, did well to come out over their own signatures, and generously repudiate the transaction so far as they are concerned. The result is that nobody is now-a-days seems to know exactly how the unfortunate commutation of sentence was effected. There need be no better evidence than this that everybody considers the Walsh case a very badly managed affair.

W. H. RYDER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1870.

FRENCH LECTURES.

Professor Ch. Miel:

SIR: The undersigned, to whom you have become known, either by your private instructions and lectures or by the letters which you bring from Bishop Eastburn, Messrs. Longfellow, Lowell, Agassiz, and other well known scholars and literary men, desire to promote a more general acquaintance with the authors and literature of France, and to that end request that you will give a course of public lectures upon the French classical authors. We feel assured that such a course of lectures as you can give will be a source of great pleasure and profit to all lovers of the French tongue.

E. B. [illegible]	WM. A. BARTLETT,
E. B. Mc[illegible]	J. Y. SCAMMON,
E. CARRY,	CLINTON LOCKE,
E. GAGES,	MARK SKINNER,
J. H. NOLANCE,	E. S. MASON,
ROBERT COLLYER,	DAVID SWING,
W. H. RYDER,	ROBERT PATTERSON.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21, 1870.

To Messrs. Bross, Scammon, Curry, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you most sincerely for your kind and flattering request. I beg to inform you that, in compliance with it, I have made arrangements to deliver, in the hall of the Historical Society, on Ontario street, a series of six lectures on the following subjects: First, Corneille; second, Moliere; third, Racine; fourth, Lafontaine; fifth, Bossuet; sixth, Mme. de Sévigné. These lectures will take place on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock, commencing with Tuesday, March 8, 1870. I remain, gentlemen, with gratitude, your obedient servant,

CH. MIEL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

One more [illegible] of the blondes. Two more performances, this afternoon and evening, and we are grateful to say the engagement will be over. Last evening was set apart for the benefit of Miss Thompson, and the result, thanks to the Wabash avenue fracas, was the congregation of a large masculine audience. The performance consisted of "The Forty Thieves" and the "Tournament Scene" from "Ivanhoe." Next week Lingard, who has become famous for his specialties of the "Captain Jinks" order, comes to the Opera House with a comedy troupe.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Miss Elise Holt finishes her engagement at McVicker's to-day, and will be succeeded by Lotta, [illegible] next week.

"Effie Deans" is announced for the Museum [illegible]

The same bill is announced at the Dearborn, to-[illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

Something About the Proposed June Trotting Meeting.

Rules for the Government of Races Adopted by the Turf Congress.

Lock-Picking, Prize-Fighting, Etc.

The Turf.

THE PROPOSED JUNE TROTTING MEETING.

The proposed programme for the June meeting at Dexter Park, as announced in THE TRIBUNE a few days ago, is meeting with the hearty approbation of our enterprising citizens, and, if carried out in good faith, will not only redound to the credit of the management, but put money in their purse. The sum of $30,000 invested in purses will more than double itself in gate money. The Chicago public is as appreciative as any in the world. Our citizens will attend races en masse, provided the contests are worthy their attention. The races last season were the merest apologies, and not worthy even the patronage they did receive.

A word to the management.

If it is really your desire to give Chicago a first-class racing season, set about to perfect the arrangements now. Don't wait until villages like Buffalo have engaged all the best trotters, and then offer the excuse that the animals cannot be had for Chicago. Offer such purses as will attract the owners of fast horses, and set the time for the races now, so that no previous engagements will interfere with their coming. Our citizens expect prompt and decided action in this matter. They will not support the "one-horse" programme of the past season.

NEW TROTTING RULES.

At the recent meeting of the American Trotting Association, held in New York, a set of rules and regulations were adopted for the government of the turf. They were carefully drawn up by a committee of gentlemen having the honor of the turf at heart, and are well calculated to effect their object, to-wit: "The prevention, detection, and punishment of frauds on the trotting turf of America, and the elevation of the standard of trotting." We herewith give a synopsis of the rules, with comments on the same by the *New York Times'* sporting editor:

[illegible]

Billiards.

THE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Feb. 11.

The first regular match ever played for the Championship of billiards was brought to a conclusion at about 1:45 o'clock this morning. The competitors were John Roberts, the well-known player, and W. Cook, Jr., whose wonderful skill in play has been so rapidly attained. The two competitors were matched to play for £200 a side and the Champion's Challenge Cup, given by Messrs. Burroughes & Watts, Cox & Yeman, and Thurston & Co. The match was played on a new table manufactured for the occasion by Messrs. Cox & Yeman, with cushions on the plan of Messrs. Burroughes & Watts; and, to prevent the frequent repetition of the spot stroke, the pockets were of an only three inches in the fall, which is about half an inch less than usual; [illegible]

[illegible]

Lock-Picking.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN HALL AND SARGENT.

The long dispute between the rival manufacturers, Messrs. Hall and Sargent, seems in a fair way to be settled, the parties having arrived at an agreement. Mr. Hall, having arranged on his lock a combination known only to himself, is to place $5,000 in the safe, the money to belong to Sargent if he unlocks it within thirty working hours, beginning this morning, at 9 o'clock, and working five hours per day for six days. If, at the expiration of this time, Sargent has failed to pick the lock, Hall binds himself to unlock the safe, provided no injury shall have been done to it during the trial. A committee of the leading bankers of this city has been appointed to superintend the trial.

Cock-Fighting.

THE GREAT EASTERN MAIN.

The long-talked of cock fight, between New York and Boston on the one side, and Albany and Troy on the other, came off on the 22d inst., on Union Hill. It lasted from the afternoon until midnight. New York and Boston proved the victors. The match was for $5,000, fifty dollars a battle, each side to show seventeen cocks. An immense crowd was in attendance, many coming hundreds of miles to witness the battles. Among the notables were John C. Heenan, James Mace, Uncle John Ludlow, Daniels, Pat. Carroll, John Taylor, and other sports and bruisers too numerous to mention.

The Prize Ring.

BATTLE AT KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, ambitious of notoriety, instituted a prize fight on the 20th inst., between two pugs, named Jim King and Steve O'Donnell. The battle took place "just over the line." Bill Gallagher acted as referee. The fight began at sixteen minutes past 5 o'clock. Fifteen rounds were fought. King had much the best of the fight, when it was decided against him on a foul. A muss ensued, owing to the decision, but it was finally quieted.

THE COURTS.

Superior Court.

SHORT-LIVED HAPPINESS.

Louisa A. Crofoot v. Simon C. Crofoot. Proceeding for divorce. It is stated in the bill that the parties were married on the 15th day of May last, and lived together during two months and a week, when the husband was guilty of desertion. During that brief period of marriage the complainant avers she behaved herself as a chaste wife should, while, to the contrary, the husband was guilty of frequent acts of infidelity. The wife deposes that the defendant is a non-resident, although she disclaims all knowledge of his whereabouts.

DEFAULTING ADMINISTRATOR.

The People et al. for the use of William Stewart et als. v. John Clark, administrator of the estate of James R. Stewart, deceased, et als, his sureties. This is an action of debt. Debt, $4,000. Damages laid at the same figure. The action is brought upon an administrator's bond. The breach alleged consists of a neglect and refusal to settle the accounts of the estate within a year, with the County Court.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Alexander W. Chambers et al. v. Henry H. Honore et als. Petition filed to procure the enforcement of a mechanic's lien, stated at $236.32 on land commencing at the southwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, at a given point, and running due south 189 feet 8 inches to alley, thence due west 48 feet 4¾ inches, thence due north 190 feet 8 inches to Monroe street, thence due east 48 feet 4¾ inches to Dearborn street, to the place of beginning, with the building thereon.

REAL ESTATE—CLEARING A CLOUD.

Thomas Ashman v. Alida Ashman. Decree made to reform a deed. It was adjudged that defendant should so make her deed as to convey Lot 5 in Subdivision of Lot 7, Block 41, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section 7, 39, 14, and Lot 6, in William Van Olinda's Subdivision of Lot 7, same block.

PARTITION.

Eugene Popolorum et al. v. Rosalie Chapron et als. Decree passed confirming partition made of Lots 3 and 4 of the north 302 ft. feet of Block 8, and Lot 2, in Block 1, Ashland's Second Addition, in the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 18, 39, 14.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

Marx Wiseman v. Jacob Rosenberg et als. Bill filed to enforce the specific performance of an alleged contract for the sale of the north five feet of part of Lot 14, Block 139, School Section Addition to Chicago, on Edina street.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

A. S. Barnes et al. v. Sherman Ormsby. Assumpsit, with capias. Plaintiffs allege that defendant, as their agent, collected $1,000 of money due to them, which he has fraudulently appropriated to his own uses.

FORECLOSURE.

John Grogan v. Patrick Kerwan. Bill filed to secure the foreclosure of a mortgage on Lot 19, Jason Gurley's Subdivision, in the northeast quarter of Section 15, 39, 14 east.

NEW SUITS—ASSUMPSIT.

Hamilton N. Eldridge et al. v. Harriet C. Smith. Assumpsit. Demand, $2,500.

Same v. Perry Gues. Assumpsit. Demand, $1,500.

Annie C. Jones v. Anchor Life Insurance Co. Assumpsit. Demand, $5,000.

Circuit Court.

ALLEGED SWINDLE.

Henry A. Sceva v. Eli B. Weston and Edward B. Benedict. Case. Damages laid at $4,000 without capias. By the affidavit upon which the capias writ was issued it is stated that plaintiff was induced by false representations to part with the possession of a span of horses, harness and buggy. Upon receipt of a bond of the Cumberland Coal Company for $500, payable in gold, the bond being stated to be good and at par value. A reference was made to the office of one Timothy Fuller as a person who had knowledge as to the bond's value, but it is said that the [illegible] bargain and the transfer of property being made, plaintiff sought to dispose of the bond to the man Fuller. He was for a time delayed, when he was told that the bank was closed but in the [illegible] On the next day the man Fuller declined to purchase. The bond, it is said, was afterwards proved to be worthless.

A TOWN ENJOINED.

Harry Fox et als. v. The Town of Lyons et als. This was a proceeding to enjoin the collection of taxes upon machinery of the complainants, Fox, Howard & Co., landed in the town for the improvement of the canal, upon which complainants alleged that taxes has been paid in the other city returns. The town tax assessed amounted to $1,566.05. It was decided that the property was taxable, not in Lyons, but in the South Town of Chicago, wherefore perpetual injunction issued to the town and co-defendants.

MECHANICS' LIEN.

Moses W. Lester v. Lima S. Taylor et als. Petition to enforce mechanics' lien, stated at $116, on Sub-lot 3, Gilmore's subdivision of [illegible] 10 and 11, Block 4, University Subdivision of the south half of the northeast fractional quarter of Section 34, 39, 14.

REAL ESTATE PARTITION.

John Stryker et als. v. Elizabeth Stryker et als. Petition filed for the partition of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 26, 43, 11, as well as the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 8, 40, 12.

NEW SUITS—ASSUMPSIT.

John McKibbott et al. v. The Republic Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit. Demand, $4,000.

Same vs. The Equitable Insurance Company of Chicago. Assumpsit. Demand, $3,000.

United States Circuit Court.

ADVERTISING CARDS.

United States v. Edward H. Stein. Information. Defendant defaulted and fine of $100 imposed. The information in this case charged that defendant had issued advertisements in the semblance of United States Treasury notes. A demurrer was interposed, of late, some time since, stated in THE TRIBUNE, the only point raised by it being that there was such a difference between the advertising cards and the notes, as protected the advertiser. [illegible] was allowed.

LAWYERS' FEES.

Leander Douglass v. George W. Brown. This is an action of assumpsit, instituted to recover lawyers' charges for conducting the, almost, celebrated corn planter case. It is on trial before Judge Blodgett.

JUDGMENTS.

Mary A. Hurst et al. v. Daniel O. Goodrich. In assumpsit. For $697.06.

W. H. Stafford et al. v. Daniel Lane. In assumpsit. For $1,028.19.

Lycurgus Edgerton et al. v. John Durham. In assumpsit. For $1,321.23.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Recited to Apply for Discharge—John Boorman, of Chicago.

Adjudication—Henry Tobeck, of Chicago.

Recorder's Court.

NEW SUIT—A JUSTICE SUED.

Andrew Knaenbecher v. Royal B. Barnes. Case. Damages laid at $20,000. It is understood that this suit is instituted to recover for an alleged malicious prosecution. The action is based upon the acquittal of Knaenbecher, under the indictment tried on Thursday, whereby he was charged with malfeasance in office, by refusing to change the venue of a cause pending before him.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

Andrew Schaffer, indicted for the larceny of lard, pleaded guilty; under age.

Pierce Coffee was acquitted of a charge of larceny—the stealing of $70 from the person of Fergus Reilley.

Michael McGuire was ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary for seven years for the larceny of dresses valued at $50 from one Cora Baker.

County Court.

WILLS PROVED.

Estate of Elliot B. Preston. Will probated in Connecticut. Ordered to be recorded.

Estate of Frances M. Ebbert. Will proved, and letters testamentary issued to A. W. Copeland and Peter Lee under bonds of $8,800.

Estate of Andrew Wilson. Will proved, and letters testamentary issued to Homer Wilmarth under bond of $9,800.

ADMINISTRATION.

Estate of Carl W. Schmidt. Rudolph Klenk appointed administrator under bond of $710.

ESTATE SETTLED.

Estate of Daniel Keefe. Declared settled.

The Police Courts.

WEST SIDE COURT.

When John Smith was conducted into the court-room, an order was issued by His Honor to open all the doors and windows to their utmost capacity. It was well for the olfactories of those assembled that the order was promptly obeyed, for John represented in and about his person, and generously diffused therefrom, more concentrated essence of guano, and other highly flavored sustances and extracts, than are wafted from the storied accumulation of—of—known as Healey's Slough; or Fritz's cabbage:

"When it began to hiss,
And you could smell it all around,
For fifty thousand mile."

John was charged with being a unanimous and unmitigated nuisance; a walking pest house; a double-distilled Augean stable; and with all this he had been disorderly. His offence was indeed rank. Like Macbeth's, it smelt to heaven. The Justice removed the handkerchief from his mouth and nose long enough to pronounce fifty days Bridewell. Then John was gently stirred up with long poles, and by turning him over and over he was finally returned to his cell. The Court immediately adjourned for the application of disinfectants. It was applied inwardly by the glass.

[illegible]

NORTH SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

appearance of being ordinarily a reasonable fellow, he was let off with a lecture and the payment of $5 and costs.

Henry Burdell, a fast young man, who drives at a 2:40 gait when he can, was fined $10 "for driving faster than a walk" across Clark street bridge.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property, within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, February 25:

[illegible]

ILLINOIS PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The following-named officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association met at the Briggs House, in this city, yesterday noon: E. H. Griggs, Rockford *Register*, President; A. W. Edwards, Carlinville *Democrat*, and John R. Robinson, *Railway Guide*, Vice Presidents; C. D. Fletcher, Centralia *Sentinel*, Corresponding Secretary; E. H. Talbot, Belvidere *Northwestern*, Treasurer; W. R. Steele and J. W. Bailey, Executive Committee; and J. S. Allard, Virginia *Courier*, Assistant Recording Secretary. Correspondence from various parties on subjects pertaining to the next annual meeting and excursion, was read by the President and others.

The subject of "excursion" being in order, communications and invitations relating thereto were considered, and, after canvassing the same, upon motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Messrs. A. W. Edwards and W. R. Steele be appointed a committee to proceed to New York and other Eastern cities for the purpose of consulting with railroad officials, and making arrangements for the carrying out of the contemplated excursion of the association to Canada, New York, and the East early this spring.

It was left discretionary with the above committee to accept such propositions as may be, in their opinion, most advantageous for the association.

After some other business of interest only to the association, the meeting adjourned.

"WHY THIS IS THUS."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In our reply to "Fair Play" this morning it seems that a statement was made which, by some, has been interpreted in a manner which does injustice to Mr. Moody. The reply was written by one thoroughly advised of the facts in the case, though not a member of the committee. Mr. Punshon was secured by the personal efforts of Mr. Moody. The Illinois Street Mission Chapel, to which Mr. Moody has been so actively engaged for years, is owned by the association, upon which assessments for street improvements have been made to the amount of $600 and more that had to be paid, or the property be sold. Mr. Moody had also arranged for the obligation of the association in the amount of $1,200, in a manner wholly for its benefit, and he is free from it. By consent of the members of the Board of Managers of the association, and as we are advised, the management of this lecture was committed to Mr. Moody, and the net proceeds thereof were to be used toward liquidating the above obligations. The committee wish, however, to have it fully understood that no seats are reserved to the "favored few" in the lectures under their management, and that the first man who applies for seats at our lectures, we promise shall have a clean diagram.

LECTURE COMMITTEE Y. M. C. A.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25, 1870.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for February 25, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "fall," and "snow."

Time.	Bar.		Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26, 1870.

Sun rises. 6 h. 39 m., a. m. | Moon rises. 4 h. 27 m., a. m.
Sun sets. 5 h. 49 m., p. m. | Moon sets. 2 h. 18 m., p. m.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

The resolution of the Senate yesterday against any inflation or further watering of the present irredeemable currency shows that there is some common sense left in one house of Congress. The ridiculous $50,000,000 inflation resolution in the House a few days ago, which was the means of calling out this resolution of the Senate, can hardly be explained upon any other hypothesis than that those who voted for it knew that the issue of more greenbacks would be—according to the late decision of the Supreme Court—illegal, and, therefore, not practicable, but voted for the resolution in the interest of the gold speculators, and with the intention of sustaining the price of gold from the fall which has been experienced since, and which it was not difficult to see was coming. It is possible that a desire also to head off the Sherman currency bill, which had passed the Senate, and will yet come up in the House, may have had something to do with the passage of the Loughridge resolution; but, at any rate, the action of the House on that resolution has put the members upon record as a parcel of political humbugs who have advocated a measure that was in direct opposition to the real interests of the country at large. In the present position and prospects of the price of gold, the tendency of the legitimate business of the country is, in the language of the Senate, "to settle down upon a safe and permanent basis of gold values. The process is a painful one, and will necessarily cause losses to many; but if Congress will take the necessary action on the currency question, providing for the retirement of the greenbacks and the removal of all limits from the National Bank circulation, so that the country can have as much currency as it can use, these losses and this depression of business will not have to be endured a second time. But if Congress adjourns and leaves the currency just where it is now, it is possible gold may go up again next summer, and next fall and winter, when we have a surplus of products to export, this whole flutter and decline will be repeated, in which case we should be no nearer specie payments then than we are to-day, and yet more losses and more depression of legitimate business would have resulted from the ups and downs of gold than would be experienced if Congress should at once authorize the withdrawal of greenbacks by funding them into 4½ or 5 per cent bonds to be used as a basis of National Bank circulation to be issued to new banks without regard to any limit to the total volume in existence. If Congress would do this, the nonsensical talk about the necessity for more currency would cease, and the decline in the price of gold which has been experienced in the last four months would be permanent, and its bad effects not have to be endured again; otherwise, finances will be in the same unsettled condition this time next year that they are now.

The most important element in determining the decline in the price of gold during the past few months has been the heavy exports of cotton. This has been greater than even the most sanguine had expected five or six months ago. The crop is now conceded by the most conservative authorities to have been 3,000,000 bales. Of this amount there have been exported from all the ports, from the beginning of the "cotton year," on September 1, up to February 18, 1,040,126 bales, against 756,650 bales during the same period of last year. It is estimated that not over 800,000 or 900,000 bales will be required out of the crop for home consumption; this would leave, say 2,100,000 bales for export, of which it will be seen that, in the six months since September 1, just about one-half has been exported, leaving the other half to be exported during the remaining six months until September 1, 1870. The total exports of cotton from September 1, 1868, to September 1, 1869, were something over 1,650,000 bales, and the figures above show that we not only have nearly half a million bales more surplus for exportation this year than last, but that only one-half of it has gone, and that the increased volume of cotton exports thus far will be maintained until the new crop of cotton comes in. The gold value of the excess of exports of cotton this year over last will be at least $25,000,000, or equal to three-fourths of the total specie exports of the last calendar year. It must be apparent from these facts that the chances for any revival of as heavy exports of specie as usual during the summer are not favorable, and as any permanent advance above the present price of gold depends almost exclusively on the revival of exports, it will be seen that the probabilities are against it, and those who are basing commercial operations upon a higher price for gold, or even at as low an average rate as 117, do not stand in a safe position. The financial situation is critical, and may develop into more unfavorable features any week. The New York importing merchants, as well as the regular gold speculators, are known to have been heavily on the bull side of gold ever since it was at 130. Even if it should not decline much more, but should remain where it is for a month, their losses will cause failures and increase the general distrust that pervades business now.

The local money market continues almost unchanged. The demand for money is active, but the banks are accommodating all regular customers without difficulty, and some of the banks are prepared to take more first-class paper than is offered. The principal feature of the market here is the scarcity of currency. Orders from the country for currency have increased, indicating an increased movement in grain, and some of the banks are again ordering currency from New York to meet the country demand.

Exchange was irregular, but weaker than yesterday, with sales to-day between banks, at from 75c to $1.00 [illegible] At the counter, bankers sell at par, and buy at 1-10 off.

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

[illegible] shares Merchants' Insurance Company.... 145
[illegible] shares City National Bank (ex div)........ 105

The following bids and offers of stocks were also made:

	Sellers' offers.	Buyers' bids.
United States 6s 1881	[illegible]	118
United States 5-20s, '62	[illegible]	114
United States 5-20s, '64	[illegible]	113
United States 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	114
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	114
United States 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	113¾
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	111
American gold	[illegible]	116¾
Chicago City 7s (water)	[illegible]	94
Chicago City 7s (sewerage)	[illegible]	94
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	[illegible]	94
Cook Co. 7s	[illegible]	94
Chamber of Commerce	[illegible]	106
Chicago Dock Company	[illegible]	48

BANKS.

First National Bank	130	
Fifth National Bank	130	113
Union National Bank		180
City National Bank	105	130
Merchants' National Bank		130
Commercial National Bank		113
State Savings Institution		115

INSURANCE.

Mutual Security Insurance Co.		
Merchants' Insurance Co.	145	143
Republic Insurance Co.	81¾	80¾
Garden City Insurance Co.		84
Lamar Insurance Co.	[illegible]	
National Insurance Co.	[illegible]	

CHICAGO CITY RAILROAD.

South Division	90	86¾
West Division		100

The *Mark Lane Express* of February 7 says:

"We are, indeed, reaching a crisis of contrasts. Bread goes a begging, while many go begging for bread; and while some propose emigration as the great source of relief to the country, no holder of corn believes that a diminished consumption will increase the demand. The strange phenomenon is that, Providence has made the earth to teem with plenty, that plenty instrumentally caused by the hand of man, yet the laboring man is destitute in the midst of abundance. The influence of English advices has everywhere been felt abroad. In France they have rather cheapened for wheat, but 100 seriously; and it is the same in Belgium, Holland, Hamburg, Stettin, Cologne and Odessa. The frost may yet hold on some time in the northern ports, in the Azof, as well as in the lake ports near Montreal; but then liberty to ship will find very little encouragement without an improved range of prices, of which there seems no immediate prospect. The arrivals off the coast since January were 194 cargoes, of which 66 cargoes were wheat, 38 maize, 19 barley, 5 rye and 8 millet."

—Mr. Josiah Quincy writes to the Boston *Advertiser* advocating the introduction of the German system of co-operative savings banks. These depend upon monthly deposits for their credit basis. The accounts cannot be less than 5 cents nor more than $500. They cannot be assigned, withdrawn, or diminished, except at the end of a financial year, after six months' notice. Members are admitted by vote, and in case of failure they become liable for the indebtedness of the institution. The success of failure, however, have been proved, in Germany, to be very small. Loans are made only to members. Each one is entitled to a loan equal to his contribution; larger loans must generally be well secured. After paying or deducting the interest on loans and deposits, the balance, which, in Germany, averages 10 per cent per annum, is divided among the members in proportion to the amount of their contributions. The first of these institutions was established twenty years ago by H. Schulze Delitsche.

The range of gold in New York to-day was:

10:00 a. m.	116¾	12:00 m.	117
10:25 a. m.	116¾	1:25 p. m.	117
10:30 a. m.	116¾	2:00 p. m.	117
11:00 a. m.	116¾	2:25 p. m.	116¾
11:05 a. m.	116¾	3:40 p. m.	116¾
11:30 a. m.	116¾	4:00 p. m.	116¾
12:00 a. m.	116¾		

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—All street was more quiet to-day, but still feverish. Gold was in active speculative demand, and some bears covered their shorts, which, with the fact that there was less fright on the part of the public, caused a rally to the premium. Finally, the bears, however, stubbornly resisted the upward movement, and at the close the price was 1/2 per cent below the highest point of the day. A very large business was transacted, but the freaks of yesterday was wanting.

In the Stock Exchange the bulls rallied the prices slightly at times, but made little headway, and the day closed rather in favor of the bears. The present calm will probably be succeeded by another contest and wide fluctuations.

Money easy at 4@5 per cent on call. Discounts, 6@8 per cent.

Sterling steady at 8¾@9¼.

Gold opened at 116¾, advanced to 117¼, fell to 116¾, and closed at 117. Clearances, $33,000,000. Carrying rates, 2@3 per cent to flat.

Governments rather higher, closing steady:

[illegible]

State bonds dull:

Missouris	[illegible]	New Virginias	[illegible]
Old Tennessees	[illegible]	Old North Carolinas	[illegible]
New Tennessees	[illegible]	New North Carolinas	[illegible]
Old Virginias	[illegible]		

The stock market opened weak, but soon became steady. It was again weak after the second board, prices falling ¾ per cent, but later the market was irregular, with a general improvement. The most active stocks have been Northwestern common, Lake Shore and Vanderbilt shares. The market finally closed steady, with quite dull. Miscellaneous shares neglected. Express stocks steady, with an advance on Adams.

[illegible]

Sub-Treasury Balance—Gold, $73,178,177; currency, $5,747,874; general balance, $286,572.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	4,150	5,099	5,404	6,141
Wheat, bu	23,050	21,164	7,490	14,327
Corn, bu	25,390	30,541	17,104	7,014
Oats, bu	6,776	24,608	4,948	10,417
Rye, bu		1,900	255	1,399
Barley, bu	10,000	4,990	9,292	3,599
Grass seed, lbs	85,140	16,290	16,440	118,971
Broom corn, lbs	36,174		10,745	10,707
Cut meats, lbs		13,310	417,070	308,080
Beef, brls				
Pork, brls		71	94	246
Lard, lbs	49,610		101,370	19,130
Tallow, lbs	5,750	5,000		15,750
Butter, lbs	3,700	7,210	10,270	4,700
Dressed hogs, No	3,795	1,267	1,459	787
Live hogs, No	6,179	8,965	2,000	2,275
Cattle, No	1,005	1,109	1,100	1,550
Hides, lbs	43,088	67,598	35,810	49,940
Highwines, brls	357	360	93	98
Wool, lbs	7,500	15,300	3,030	25,580
Potatoes, bu		300		
Lumber, m	1,199	1,470	1,380	2,000
Shingles, m	779	910	2,987	1,609
Lath, m			154	180
Salt, brls			542	417

The following grain has been received since the above table was made up: 88 cars wheat; 45 cars corn; 17 cars oats; 1 car rye; 1 car barley. Total, 162 cars, or 58,000 bu.

There was a light attendance on 'Change today and a dull feeling all round, and a light aggregate of transfers. The continued decline in gold produced great weakness, and holders found customers scarce. The prospects of a return to specie payments, the reported backing down by some of the Directors on the subject of registration, and the Blonde matinee on Wabash avenue yesterday, were the leading staples on the floor, leaving agricultural products to occupy a secondary place in the attention of operators.

Highwines were inactive, but very firm under a light supply. There were buyers of iron-bound lots at 94c, but holders asked 95c. There was a good demand for future, but no sales.

Dressed hogs were only fairly active, and prices ruled about 25c lower, closing quiet at $10.25@10.50 for good lots dividing on 200 lbs.

Provisions quiet. Mess pork was dull and 25c per brl lower, but closed steady at a decline of 12½c from yesterday's lowest quotations. Lard was dull, but without quotable change. Meats were lifeless, but held firm, and were nominally unchanged. The following were the closing prices: Mess pork at $26.00; do seller March at $25.87½@26.00; lard at 14½c; do seller March at 14c; green hams at 15@15½c; sweet pickled do at 15¾@16c; dry salted shoulders at 10@10½c; do rough sides at 13½c; do short ribs at 13½c; do short clear at 14½c; boxed short ribs at 14@14¼c; do Cumberlands at 13¼c; mess ordinary at $25.00@25.75; greases at 7@12½c; city tallow at 9¾@9½c. Sales were reported of 2,500 brls mess pork at $26.00; 500 brls at $25.87½; 400 brls buyer the month at $26.00; 500 brls seller first half March at $26.00; 1,000 brls seller March at $26.00; 600 brls do at $25.87½; 500 brls seller March and April at $25.50; 1,000 brls seller April at $26.12½; 50 tres lard at 14½c; 600 tres do at 14½c; 500 tres do seller March at 14c; 100 tres loose (second brand) at 13¾c; 50 tres do at 13½c; 1,000 pcs green hams at 15½c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 13½c; 5,000 lbs do packed at 14¼c; 50,000 lbs short clear at 14½c; 5,000 do packed at 14¾c; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 13c; 20,000 lbs do at 13¼c; 25 pkgs yellow grease at 8c.

The market for flour was less active, but no change of importance transpired in prices. Winter grades are in fair demand, and holders experience less difficulty in realizing former prices. We note the following transactions: White Winter Extras—100 brls "Norton's XXXX" at $7.25; 200 brls, brand given, on private terms. Spring Extras—100 brls "Oriental" at $4.75; 100 brls "Princess" at $4.50; 900 brls, brands given, on private terms; 100 brls not named at $4.75; 100 brls do at $4.25; 100 brls do at $4.12½; 100 brls do at $4.00; 200 brls do at $3.95; 100 brls do at $3.90. Unsound Spring Extras—100 brls not named at $3.70; 100 brls do at $3.65; 100 brls do at $3.60. Spring Superfines—25 brls not named at $3.25; 100 brls do at $3.00; 50 brls do at $3.40. Buckwheat Flour—10 brls not named at $7.00; 50 brls do at $6.93. Total, 2,550 brls.

Wheat was dull but firm, with an average advance of about ½c upon yesterday's prices. There were very few transactions in cash lots, but a moderate amount of option trading, especially in the latter half of the session. The market on the Open Board was irregular at 79½@80c. On 'Change it opened stronger at 80¼c, ruled steady till noon, improved to 80½c, when gold was quoted at 117, and closed very firm at 80¼@80½c. The feeling in wheat was really a strong one in view of the depressing character of advices, New York being quoted as low as $1.12, which left a margin of barely 33c between this city and the seaboard, while the reduced rail freight is 30c. Independent of storage, commissions, and other charges. The reduction of 50 per 100 lbs, made yesterday, had something to do with the firmness. Sales were made of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at 87½c; 2,400 bu do at 86¾c; 15,000 bu No. 2 at 80¼c; 1,900 bu do at 80½c; 25,800 bu do at 80¼c; 22,400 bu do at 80½c; 47,800 bu do at 80c; 8,400 bu do at 80¼c; 800 bu No. 3 at 73½c; 3,800 bu do at 73¾c; 2,000 bu do at 73c; 400 bu rejected at 65½c; 1,600 bu do at 65c; 400 bu do at 64½c. Total, 187,000 bu. Options in No. 2 spring on the Open Board ranged at 80@80½c for seller March, and on 'Change at 80¼@80¾c for same option, and 81½@81¾c seller last half of March.

Corn was less active at yesterday's prices. No. 2 was quiet and firm, the inquiry being fully equal to the supply. New was rather dull, there being no buyers. No grade was reported scarce, but the demand was not extensive enough to produce firmness. The market closed at 69½@69¾c for No. 2; 61@63c for new, and 48½@50c for no grade. Sales were made of 8,000 bu No. 2 at 69½c; 11,400 bu do at 69¾c; 400 bu do at 69¼c; 1,200 bu new corn at 63c; 800 do at 61c; 800 bu no grade at 51c; 800 bu do at 50c; 800 bu do at 50c; 600 bu do at 48½c; 400 bu ear corn at 55½@60c; 400 bu do at 54c; 400 bu do at 53c. Total, 24,900 bu. Seller last of March sold at 69¼@69¾c; seller last half of April and first half of May at 71¼@73c.

Oats were more active, but ¼@½c lower, closing dull at 38c, when New York was quoted "unsalable." Sales were 10,000 bu No. 2 at 38¼c; 2,800 bu do at 38½c; 25,800 bu do at 38c; 600 bu rejected at 34c; 600 bu do at 33½c; 600 bu do at 33c. Total, 48,600 bu. Seller the month sold at 38c, buyer February at 38c, seller March at 38@38¼c, seller April at 38¼c, and seller last half of April at 41c.

Rye was dull and ½c lower, closing at 65@67c for No. 2, and 55@58c for rejected. Sales were 2,400 bu No. 2 at 67c; 600 bu do at 66c. Total, 1,000 bu.

Barley was dull at former quotations—60@62c for No. 2; 50@52c for No. 3, and 35@40c for rejected. Sales were 800 bu No. 2 at 62c; 400 bu by sample, on track, at 65c. Total, 800 bu.

Seeds continue in light inquiry, but prices are [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the past week, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,884	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week before last	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Burlington & Quincy Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By St. Louis & Alton Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Northwestern Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
By Rock Island Road	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	4,973	7,001	6,113

BEEF CATTLE—There was a good demand for beef cattle to-day, and for good shipping stock and good steers a rather firmer feeling obtained. [illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The hog market opened dull and weak this morning. [illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep were again liberal to-day, and sales remain comparatively dull. [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 25.

[illegible]

firm. We note sales of clover at $8.00@9.20; timothy at $2.70@2.95, flaxseed at $1.90@2.00; and Hungarian at $1.00.

The subject of registering grain receipts was not submitted to the Board of Trade to-day, and it is understood that the Directors have reconsidered their adverse decision in the matter. It is believed that they will report in favor of a registration as complete as is practicable, and wait for the time when they will be able to make the system perfect.

There is no doubt that in this case the old proverb will be verified, that "half a loaf is better than no bread at all." The registration of all receipts issued will, at least, operate as a check upon the promiscuous issues which are now looked upon suspiciously by the best posted. Numerous receipts are constantly out, for grain claimed to have been "Received from R—" Each and every one of these will be dropped out of circulation, and kept out, and the public will at once be satisfied that no receipts are out which have not represented grain at the date of their issue; while it will not be difficult to keep track of all receipts when once registered, so as to detect the fact of a release, should that be attempted. The adoption of the plan, as agreed to by the warehousemen, will be an important reform; and under its operation it will be very easy to ascertain by next winter whether or not a change in the laws will be necessary at the ensuing session of the Legislature.

Late this evening it is announced that the Directors have adopted the majority report, with the change suggested by the minority—that the cancellation of receipts shall be performed by shippers. It is ordered that two thousand copies of the report be printed for distribution, and that it shall be submitted for action to the full board on Wednesday next.

We note that efforts are being made at Springfield to procure such action by the Constitutional Convention as will secure the two following important points:

That railroads shall deliver grain to any warehouse desired by the consignee.

That railroad companies shall be responsible for the weights of all grain transferred by them.

If these two points can be secured, a large number of the complaints now made against the warehouse system will disappear.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.

Flour firm and quiet, at $5.00@5.25. Wheat inactive and nominal; No. 2, $1.12@1.14. Corn—New, 86@89c; old quiet, at $1.02 in store. Pork dull, at $26.25. Lard dull. Dressed hogs scarce and firm. Whiskey firm, at $1.00. Gold, 117.

CLOSING.

Flour quiet and steady at $5.00@5.25. Wheat firmer; fair demand; No. 2, $1.09@1.12; No. 2 Chicago, $1.14, afloat; choice Milwaukee, $1.18. Corn firmer, at 86@95c; old, $1.02¼ in store. Oats unsalable. Pork dull and heavy, at $26.75. Lard dull and firm. Hogs nominal.

No Liverpool advices were received.

LATER.

There was a fair demand for No. 2 spring wheat at the "Open Board," and prices ruled firm, closing at 80½@80¾c spot, or seller March; 25,000 bu seller March, after the 5th, sold at 81c. Other grains were neglected. Pork products were quiet, and for mess pork an easier feeling was developed, sales being confined to 200 brls at $25.75 seller March. Lard and meats were unchanged. In the evening business was lifeless.

Live hogs were dull and neglected, and prices declined fully 20@25c, closing weak at $8.50@9.10 for common to strictly choice. The cattle market was fairly active, and firmer for good grades. Common and medium were dull and unchanged. The market closed steady at $3.00@8.00 for inferior to extra.

Registration of Grain Receipts.

We clip the following from the Peoria *Transcript* of the 21st inst.:

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE of Saturday contains the correspondence, in full, between the Board of Trade and the elevator men, upon the subject of registering grain receipts. The final proposition of the Board of Trade, after considerable correspondence, is as follows, the board offering to defray all expenses:

"1. Print on all warehouse receipts you issue, 'not valid until countersigned by the Registrar of the Board of Trade.'

"2. Permit the Registrar of the Board of Trade, or his deputy, to cancel daily in your office all the warehouse receipts on which grain has been delivered."

These propositions the elevator men flatly refuse to comply with, giving as their reason that they have no right to limit their liability for the delivery of grain received into their warehouses, and that "no form of receipt which they (we) can give will discharge them (us) from the obligation to deliver it when properly demanded with a payment or tender of our charges." If no form of receipt can change the liability of the warehousemen, it is hard to see why they object to the declaration asked to be put upon the receipt, with their refusal to allow such an endorsement as is proposed. Their view of the matter is precisely the same which the whole public entertains. If A B ships a car load of grain to a certain elevator for storage, we suppose he is entitled to the grain whenever he sees fit to call for it, upon paying elevator charges. So that so far as the parties are concerned all is simple enough. But when it comes to the general indiscriminate circulation of the receipts which are given for grain received into the warehouse, third parties become interested and are entitled to know whether or not the receipts are genuine, and whether or not they actually represent the amount of grain which their face calls for. Professedly, every transaction of the Board of Trade transfers the ownership of grain, actually in the city, from the seller to the buyer; but really the parties neither know, nor can have any means of knowing, whether this is true or not. The warehousemen say they never issue any certificates for grain not actually received, and cancel the certificates when the grain leaves their possession. Now this may or may not be true. If it is, it can certainly do them no harm to allow the proposed endorsement, so that the public at large may have a positive assurance, so long as the certificate is in circulation, that it actually is what it professes to be, a guarantee that the amount of grain it calls for, if required, be delivered to the holder from the warehouse by which it is issued. This is all there is to the question. If there are never any over issues of certificates, surely a registration of them could hurt no one. If there is any danger that there will be, the public, and especially the raisers of grain, have a right to demand that measures shall be taken to prevent it.

It seems to us outsiders that in this matter of grain registration, the warehousemen are giving the best proof of the truth of the charges which have been made against them. If all is honest and above board, why is it that there is such a repugnance to any plan which shall more fully demonstrate the fact? If they already do precisely what the public ask them to do openly, what excuse can there be for a refusal to comply with the request? They do not tell the truth if they say they are different about [illegible] retaining of increasing their business. The amount of grain in store, to a considerable extent, regulates the price, and if operators are on the watch, calling for three million bushels when in fact there are only two million, the price is according to the former amount and not the latter. This is a matter in which every grain raiser and shipper in the country is interested; and although the Chicago dealer may prosper for a time, by getting money without interest on what is in demand, only [illegible] which enabled him to do it will find the [illegible] and if once gone around the public, forsake [illegible] we very much doubt if it ever return. [illegible]

BEANS—Sales 25 brls choice medium (hand picked) at [illegible]

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—With 836 fresh and 188 stale cattle to-day, and the best of Western for the market, trade was again active at former prices, and stock all sold. [illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The market for all cottons is brown and bleached and of standard makes are active and prices firm, while in the medium grades we note some as follows: Indian Orchard N N, brown, to 14c; Indian Orchard A, brown, to 15½c; [illegible]

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts for the week, [illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 25.—Crude petroleum quiet and steady; sales of 1,000 brls were made last night, for early delivery, at 15¾c; [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—COTTON—Opened steady and closed dull and heavy; sales of 4,500 bales at 25¼c for middling uplands.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. [illegible]

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.—COTTON—Dull and nominal at [illegible]

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—TOBACCO—Steady and unchanged.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 25.—COTTON—Flat and lower; middling 22c; good ordinary, 20c; stock, 5,132 bales; same [illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Quiet, steady and unchanged. [illegible]

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 25.—RECEIPTS—300 brls flour, 4,750 bu wheat, 1,300 bu corn, 120 bu rye. [illegible]

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and advancing. No. 1 white, $1.16; regular, $1.06@1.07. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—TOBACCO—Sales 132 hhds at [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. [illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. [illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—COTTON—Quiet and steady; [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25.—Wheat and flour dull and unchanged.

Legal tenders, 86¾.

ASSESSMENT NOTICES.

Assessment Notice.

WHEREAS, heretofore, to wit, on the seventh day of February, A. D. 1870, the Board of Trustees of the town of Hyde Park adopted the following ordinance: [illegible]

J. H. GRAY,
BY. BROOKS,
HAMILTON B. BOGUE,
Commissioners.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND, [illegible]

WINDOW PULLEYS.

AMERICAN GLASS WIN[illegible] [illegible]

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

Fluid Extract Buchu,

The Great Diuretic.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is a pharmaceutical preparation. The proper name is given, and it is the most active which can be made. It is ordered as a cure by all medical works for such diseases as recommended by the proprietor. It is pleasant in its taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and is taken by adults and children. It is tonic, diuretic, blood purifying, and invigorating. Enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes will find it far more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder, morbid irritation of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. B. Estell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

Refers to
Rev. WM. COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient 78 Years of Age.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Pa., March 31, 1869.

Editor Cosmopolite:

I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that, after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder disease, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me HELMBOLD'S BUCHU, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use; and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery that I feel I publicly ought to record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:
Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Pa.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa., editor Cosmopolite.
GEO. H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Pa., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Pa., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Pa., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Pa., druggist.

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of Twelve Years' Standing—Stone Passed, and to be Seen.

BURNSIDE, Ct., Dec. 12, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer that could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines; but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire Courier, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things, and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it, and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I still so before I had finished the second that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "BUCHU" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up, and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "BUCHU," and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a sand turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "BUCHU" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that happened, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone nicely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all; but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in this place also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish mine? The [illegible]

MEDICAL.

anyone wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford County, Conn.

Refers to
Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

Dr. Keyser

Is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Aug. 11, 1865.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:

DEAR SIR: I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and, therefore, concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a permanent cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use on such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars would be Given for a Bottle, if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands, I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine, (I would give $100 a bottle, if I could not get it at any other price), I was entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require will be freely given by the subscriber, at his residence, No. 78 Milton-av., Rahway, N. J.

H. M. FREEMAN,
Councilman Third Ward, City of Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu":

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA RAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk of Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. B. STRYKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE,
RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 5, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are hereunto attached, are all known to me.

JOHN F. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of Fifth-av. and Seventy-ninth-st., Central Park.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it is a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon him. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am, respectfully yours,

COLONEL YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1869.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 25, 1869.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly recommended for other diseases by two physicians present. Enclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, &c.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and 104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Price $1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6.50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my chemical warehouse [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Private Matters.

Dr. F. D. CLARKE, the OLD ESTABLISHED [illegible] Clarke, at 173 Clark-st., continues to cure [illegible] of both sexes. Especial attention given [illegible] and Female Diseases. Female Pills, prepared [illegible] great care, $1 per box by mail. Send stamp [illegible] of importance and interest to the married. [illegible] self-abuse send two stamps for book on [illegible] Chronic Diseases. All consultations free and [illegible] Address letters Dr. CLARKE, 173 South [illegible] Chicago.

Vigorous Manhood.

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

Wedlock.

THE BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY.—[illegible] Young Men, on the honor and happiness of [illegible] and the evils and dangers of Celibacy, with [illegible] Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HO[illegible] ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Through Line to California and [illegible]

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

[illegible]

J. A. WARRACK, [illegible]

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP L[illegible]

[illegible]

DIRECT TO LONDON.

CELLA, Glaudall, Feb. 26, at 12 m.

[illegible]

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, [illegible] VANNAH—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals for Earth Graduation and Bridging.

[illegible]

RAILROAD TIES WANTED.

SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible]

GEORGE G. CAMPBELL, Secretary of Iowa Construction Co.

Chicago, Feb. 15, 1870.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible]

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES [illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC [illegible]

[illegible]

SPRINGFIELD.

Miscellaneous Day in the Convention.

Report of the Judiciary Committee.

The Suffrage Question.

Report of the Committee on Military Affairs Adopted.

The Adjournment Question Up Again.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 25.

THE JUDICIARY REPORT.

It would require a [illegible] of this convention to do the proceedings justice to-day. The morning hour was wasted in firing blank cartridges, save with the single exception that the Judiciary Committee made its report. As there are fifteen lawyers on this committee, no one of whom is entirely satisfied with the article reported, and as there are forty more of the same profession in the convention, every one of whom has independent and sovereign ideas of his own, it may reasonably be expected that this report will be so torn and tattered by the time that it is done with that its best friend will not recognize it. But sufficient unto the day the evil thereof, and croaking may be postponed until the article is taken up next week.

A SHOWER OF IDEAS.

In the absence of any regular business, members popped in their inchoate and crude ideas [illegible] in perfect military order and [illegible]. Mr. Abbott wanted some stop put to the [illegible] perjury which was now being committed, because parties to such were allowed to testify in their own behalf, and Mr. Underwood desired that after a jury had retired and disagreed for a certain length of time, that five-sixths be allowed to bring in a competent verdict. Mr. Atkins didn't believe that any lawyer should be granted a leave of absence to attend to his private business. But not of this class was the resolution offered by Mr. Haines, of Lake. It would appear that, under the original resolution on the subject, all the ministers of the Gospel, irrespective of denomination, were invited to offer up prayers in behalf of the convention. Heretofore, none but white clergymen have been invited to respond. Feeling aggrieved thereat, several of the colored divines have remonstrated at this partiality, and hence the resolution of the gentleman from Lake. Under it the Secretary of the convention is obliged to seek out those theological expounders who have been aggrieved or neglected.

SUFFRAGE REPORT.

The Committee on Suffrage reported back to-day, and consideration of the same was postponed until next week. There seemed to be a lack of nerve on the part of the Chairman of this committee to put the report through, though such Democrats as Colonel Cameron were anxious that the subject should be disposed of. As when the first report was made there were three different reports from this committee, to-day the only difference in the majority report was that the word "white" was stricken therefrom. This was signed by Messrs. Dement, Chairman; Pillsbury, Cameron, Haines, and Truesdale. One minority report, signed by Messrs. Haines, Pillsbury, Buxton, and Truesdale, provides that a separate article shall be submitted providing for woman suffrage. The second minority report, signed by Messrs. Sharp, Bowman and McDowell, provides that the words white male citizen shall still be kept in the constitution. In spite of the efforts of Colonel Cameron to have this report disposed of, it finally went over until next week for consideration.

THE MILITIA ARTICLE.

After a very commendable perseverance, Colonel Cameron succeeded in having his militia article taken up immediately after dinner. The first section was the most important one, as the word "white" was omitted therefrom. On taking the floor, the Colonel urged that the report be allowed to go through without any of the usual clap-trap and buncombe on account of race and color. He suggested that if prejudices must be ventilated in this direction, it was better to postpone the eloquence which they might inspire until the suffrage article was taken up. This arrangement seemed to be generally observed until the report was finally disposed of, when some ultra delegates desired additional sections added, to the effect that colored militia shall be organized separately, and that no colored officers should be appointed over white troops. In reply to the first amendment, Mr. Ross, of Fulton, responded very humorously. He asked, if the whites and blacks were to be organized separately, where the line was to be drawn. Was it with the mulattoes, half-breeds or octoroons? His remarks served to restore the era of good feeling, when Colonel Cameron explained that sufficient provision had been made in this respect in the second section. Both of these amendments were finally withdrawn. It is noticeable that such Democrats and Independents as Atkins, Buxton, Cameron, Cody, Coolbaugh, Dement, Snyder, and Turner voted for striking out the word white. Mr. Ross dodged voting for the section, on the ground that he was opposed to the latter part of it, which allowed too many exemptions. Mr. Washburn retaliated by saying that he was opposed to the section because it did not provide exemptions enough.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Mr. Haines, of Lake, who, in common with a large number of delegates, desires a little fresh air after being cooped up in this sort of black-hole of Calcutta for five days in the week, early this afternoon offered a resolution that the convention take a recess until Monday. As the historical resolution of Mr. Foote on a trivial question, a number of years ago, in the United States Senate, caused a debate which shook this entire country from Dome to pit, so this proposed little recess agitated this convention,—if great things can be likened to small,—and gave issue to a discussion, the demoralizing effects of which it will take some time to wear off. To have listened to this convention this afternoon about four hours on this subject of adjournment would have been to convince an impartial observer that the assembled wisdom of this State was a very cheap, as well as a noisy and ill-disciplined affair. A vote on the question of a long recess, in a full convention, on yesterday, resulted in showing that a large majority were opposed to such a movement until more work had been accomplished. To-day there were about twenty-five delegates absent, four-fifths of whom were opposed to an adjournment until the judiciary report had been disposed of. Advantage was sought to be taken of this to rush through a resolution that the convention adjourn until the 10th of May. The danger of this resolution being carried through was so imminent at one time that Mr. Goodhue found it necessary to take the floor and talk against time until the friends of a continued session could be rallied for a vote, when he sat down. Mr. Bayne threw himself into the breach and talked [illegible] against the lawyers. The opposition [illegible] adjournment here finally rallied, and the resolution for a two months' recess was finally voted down by a very small majority.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

To-morrow the report on township organization will be taken up.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 25.

The convention met, Mr. HITCHCOCK in the chair.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Browning, Bryan, Cross, Buxton, Allen, of Alexander, Wheaton, Perry, Haines, of Cook, and Tincher.

PETITION.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition from residents of Wheeling, Cook County, protesting against detaching that town from said county.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, presented the following article, and recommended its adoption:

[illegible]

REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. SKINNER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, presented the following report, which was made special for March 3:

SECTION 1. The judicial powers, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, County Courts, Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities having more than 5,000 population.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven Judges, and shall have original jurisdiction in cases relating to the revenue, in mandamus and *habeas corpus*, and appellate jurisdiction in all other cases. One of said Judges shall be Chief Justice; four shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court who is not a citizen of the United States and of this State, nor unless he shall have resided in this State five years next preceding his election, and shall reside at the time of his election in the Division in which he shall be elected, and be at least 30 years of age.

SEC. 4. Terms of the Supreme Court shall continue to be held in the present Grand Divisions until otherwise provided by law, and in addition thereto, one or more terms of said court shall be held for the Northern Division in the city of Chicago, each year, at such times as said court may appoint, whenever said city, or the County of Cook, shall provide appropriate rooms therefor, and the use of a library without expense to the State. The Judicial Divisions may be altered, increased or diminished in number and the times and places of holding said court may be changed, but the State shall not be divided into less than three nor more than seven election divisions, in each of which one Judge or more of said court shall be elected.

SEC. 5. The present Grand Divisions shall be designated respectively—Southern, Central and Northern. At the election held for the adoption or rejection of this constitution, the electors of the several divisions shall elect Judges of the Supreme Court as follows: Two in the Northern Division, whose terms of office shall expire on the first Monday of June, 1873, and in addition thereto [illegible] Judges of said court shall be elected; one in the Central Division, whose term of office shall expire on the first Monday of June, 1876, and [illegible] Division, whose term of office shall expire on the first Monday of June, 1879, at which time, and every twelve years thereafter, two Judges of said court shall be elected. And whenever the Judicial divisions for the election of said Judges shall be altered, increased or diminished, they shall be formed with due regard to the equality of population as nearly as county boundaries will permit, and of equal apportionment of Judges according to population.

SEC. 6. The Judges of the Supreme Court in office at the adoption of this constitution shall continue to hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms [illegible]

SEC. 7. [illegible]

SEC. 8. [illegible]

SEC. 9. The Supreme Court shall appoint one Reporter of its decisions, who shall hold his office for six years, subject to removal by the court.

SEC. 10. The present Clerks of said court shall hold their offices during the terms for which they were elected, at the time of the second election for Representatives in the General Assembly happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present Clerks of said court, one Clerk of said court for each division, unless otherwise provided, shall be elected, whose term of office shall be six years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the term of his predecessor; and every six years thereafter, one Clerk of said court, for each division, shall be elected.

SEC. 11. After the year A. D. 1874, inferior appellate courts, of uniform organization and jurisdiction, may be created in districts formed for that purpose, to which such appeals and writs of error may be prosecuted from circuit and other courts, as the General Assembly may provide, and from which appeals and writs of error shall lie to the Supreme Court, in all cases in which a franchise or freehold is involved, and in such other cases as may be provided by law. Such appellate courts shall be held by such number of Judges of the Circuit Courts and at such times and places and in such manner as may be provided by law, but no Judge shall sit in review upon cases decided by him.

SEC. 12. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction of all causes in law and equity, and such appellate jurisdiction as is, or may be provided by law, and shall hold two or more terms each year in every county. The terms of office of Judges of Circuit Courts shall be six years, and the present Judges shall hold their offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected.

SEC. 13. The State, exclusive of the county of Cook, shall, before the expiration of the terms of office of the present Judges of the Circuit Courts be divided into judicial circuits, containing not less than ninety thousand population each, and for each of which one Judge shall be elected by the electors thereof. The judicial divisions and judicial circuits shall be formed of contiguous counties, in as nearly compact form as the population necessary for the same will permit, and, when formed, shall not be changed until after the next census of the State or United States. The creation, alteration, or change of any judicial division or judicial circuit shall not affect the tenure of office of any Judge.

SEC. 14. The General Assembly shall provide for the times of holding court in each county, which shall not be changed except by the General Assembly next preceding the general election for Judges of said Courts, but additional terms may be provided for every county. The election for Judges of the Circuit Court shall be held on the first Monday in June, 1873, and every six years thereafter.

SEC. 15. The General Assembly may divide the State into Judicial Circuits of greater population and territory, and provide for the election therein, severally, by the electors thereof, by general ticket, of three or more Judges who shall respectively hold their Circuit Courts in the circuit for which they shall be elected in such manner as may be provided by law; but no such Judicial Circuit shall be created with less than 90,000 population for each Judge elected therein.

SEC. 16. From and after the adoption of this constitution Judges of the Circuit Courts shall receive the compensation now allowed by law, until otherwise provided, and, after their salaries shall be fixed by law, they shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which said Judges shall be respectively elected; and no Judge of any court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite, or benefit, in any form whatever, nor perform any other than judicial duties to which they may belong any emolument. A Clerk of the Circuit Court, a Sheriff, and a Coroner shall be elected in each county.

SEC. 17. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Court, or any inferior court, or as a member of the Board of County Commissioners, who is not a citizen of the United States, and of this State, nor unless he shall have resided in this State for five years or more immediately preceding his election, and who shall reside at the time of his election in the circuit, county or city in which he is elected, and shall be not less than 25 years of age. The removal of any such Judge or officer from the circuit, county or city in and for which he shall have been elected, shall vacate his office.

SEC. 18. There shall be elected in and for each county, by the electors thereof, one Judge and one Clerk of the County Court whose terms of office shall be four years. County Courts shall be Courts of Record and shall have original jurisdiction in all matters of probate settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts in all matters relating to apprentices, in actions of debt, assumpsit, trover, replevin, and trespass, either to person or personal property where the amount claimed or value of the property in controversy does not exceed $500, and of crimes and misdemeanors where the punishment shall not be capital or confinement in the Penitentiary. Said courts shall also have jurisdiction in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, but no other jurisdiction relating to real estate.

SEC. 19. The General Assembly may confer other jurisdiction upon County Courts for counties having more than 50,000 population, but such jurisdiction shall be uniform.

SEC. 20. No grand juries shall be empanelled in County Courts, but offences shall be prosecuted therein in such other manner as may be provided by law. Said courts shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in all cases of appeals from Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates, except in cases of contested elections, forcible entry and detainer and forcible detainer; provided, that in cities in which inferior courts of record are or may hereafter be established, appeals from Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates may be taken to such inferior courts.

SEC. 21. Appeals and writs of error shall be allowed from final determinations of county courts, as may be provided by law.

SEC. 22. The Judges and Clerks of County Courts in office at the adoption of this constitution shall hold them until the expiration of their respective terms, and the County Courts now in existence shall have the same power and jurisdiction they now possess until Judges and Clerks of County Courts provided for by this constitution shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 23. The General Assembly may establish courts of record in this State to be styled Courts of Common Pleas, of uniform organization and jurisdiction in districts of one or more counties which, when established, shall be substituted in place of county courts, and shall exercise all the powers and jurisdiction and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred by law. The Judges and Clerks of said Courts of Common Pleas shall be elected in such districts and have such qualifications, and receive such compensation, and be paid in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 24. There shall be elected in each of the counties of this State not under township organization, three officers, who shall be styled "The Board of County Commissioners," and who shall hold sessions for the transaction of county business as shall be provided by law.

SEC. 25. At the first election of County Judges under this constitution, said Commissioners shall be elected—one of whom shall hold his office for one year; one for two years, and one for three years, to be determined by lot, and every year thereafter one such officer shall be elected for the term of three years.

SEC. 26. The General Assembly may provide for the establishment of a Probate Court in each county having over fifty thousand population, and for the election of a Judge thereof, whose term of office shall be the same as that of the County Judge, and who shall be elected at the same time and in the same manner; said court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all probate matters, the settlement of estates of deceased persons, the appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlement of their accounts, and in all matters relating to apprentices.

SEC. 27. Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and constables shall be elected in and for such districts as are or may be provided by law.

SEC. 28. The present State Attorneys shall hold their offices until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected. The electors of each county shall, at the time of the election for representatives in the General Assembly happening next preceding the expiration of the terms of office of the present State's Attorneys, elect a State's Attorney in and for such county, whose term of office shall be four years from said election, but who shall not enter upon the duties of office until the expiration of the term of office of his predecessor, and every four years thereafter the electors of each county shall elect a State's Attorney for such county.

SEC. 29. The county of Cook shall be one judicial circuit.

SEC. 30. The Circuit Court of Cook County shall consist of four Judges until their number shall be increased as herein provided. The present Judges of the Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago, and the present Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, shall be two of said Judges, and shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. Two judges of said court shall be elected on the day on which this constitution shall be submitted to the people for adoption.

SEC. 31. The Superior Court of Chicago shall be continued and called the Superior Court of Cook County. The present Judges of said court shall remain in office for the terms for which they were respectively elected, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 32. The General Assembly may increase the number of said Judges by adding one to either of said courts for every additional fifty thousand inhabitants in said county, over and above a population of three hundred and fifty thousand.

SEC. 33. The terms of office of the Judges of said courts, except as herein otherwise provided, shall be six years.

SEC. 34. Any Judge of either of said courts shall have all the powers of a Circuit Judge, and may hold the court of which he is a member. Each of them may hold a different branch thereof at the same time.

SEC. 35. The Judge having the shortest unexpired term shall be Chief Justice of the court of which he is a Judge. In case there are two whose terms expire at the same time it may be determined by lot.

SEC. 36. The Judges in said courts and the State's Attorney in said county shall receive the same salaries, payable out of the State Treasury, in the same manner as is or may be paid to the Circuit Judges and State's Attorneys of the State, and such further compensation to be paid by the County of Cook as is or may be provided by law. Such compensation shall not be changed during their continuance in office.

SEC. 37. The Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago shall be continued, and shall be called the "Criminal Court of Cook County." It shall have the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in all cases of criminal and *quasi* criminal nature arising in the county of Cook, or that may be brought before said court pursuant to law, and all recognizances and appeals taken in said county in criminal and *quasi* criminal cases shall be returnable and taken to said court. It shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases except in those in behalf of the people, and incident to such criminal and *quasi* criminal matters, and to dispose of unfinished business. The terms of said Criminal Court of Cook County shall be held by one or more of the Judges of the Circuit or Superior Court of Cook County, as nearly as may be in alternation as may be determined by said Judges, or provided by law. Said Judges shall be *ex officio* Judges of said court.

SEC. 38. The present Clerk of the Recorder's Court of the city of Chicago shall be the Clerk of the Criminal Court of Cook County during the term for which he was elected. The present Clerks of the Superior Court of Chicago, and the present Clerk of the Circuit Court of Cook County, shall continue in office during the terms for which they were respectively elected, and thereafter there shall be but one Clerk of the Superior Court, to be elected by the qualified electors of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

SEC. 39. The Clerks of all Courts of Record, the Treasurer, Sheriff, Coroner, and Recorder of Deeds in said County of Cook, shall receive salaries for their services, to be fixed by law, and in no case shall they be paid more than the salary of either of said officials be as much as the compensation allowed by law to a Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County. Said court shall determine by rule to be entered of record, the number of assistants to be employed by the Clerk, and their compensation shall be fixed by law, and paid quarterly out of the treasury of said Cook County, and shall not be increased during their terms of office. All fees, perquisites, and emoluments of every kind received by said officers shall be collected in such manner as shall be provided by law, and paid into the treasury of said county.

SEC. 40. There shall be no Justices of the Peace nor Police Magistrates in the city of Chicago after the expiration of the terms of the existing Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates, and the General Assembly shall, at its first session after the adoption of this constitution, divide the city into districts and establish courts therein, to consist of one or more Judges for each district, and such officers as may be provided by law. The Judges of said courts shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but no person shall be appointed except upon the recommendation of a majority of the Judges of the Circuit, Superior, and County Courts, and shall hold their offices for four years, and until their successors are commissioned and qualified. Such courts shall have jurisdiction in civil cases in law, to [illegible] as may be conferred by law. The compensation of said Judges shall be fixed by law and paid out of the City Treasury, and shall not be increased or diminished during their term of office. All fees and perquisites shall be paid into the City Treasury. Appeals in civil cases from Justices of the Peace in said county, and from said courts in said districts, shall be allowed to the Circuit or Superior Court of Cook County, in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 41. [illegible] shall provide for the election of a Sheriff of said county, who shall hold his office for the term of four years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 42. The General Assembly shall prescribe the number in which all fees shall be collected and paid over by all officers.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SEC. 43. All judicial officers shall be commissioned by the Governor.

SEC. 44. All laws relating to courts shall be general and of uniform operation, and the organization, jurisdiction, powers, proceedings, and practice of all courts of the same class or grade, so far as regulated by law, and the force and effect of the process, judgments, and decrees of such courts severally shall be uniform.

SEC. 45. The General Assembly may, for cause entered upon the journals, upon due notice and opportunity of defence, remove from office any Judge upon concurrence of three-fourths of all the members elected of each House. All other officers in this article mentioned, shall be removed from office on indictment and final conviction for misdemeanors in office.

SEC. 46. All Judges of courts of record inferior to the Supreme Court shall, on or before the 1st day of June of each year, report in writing to the Judges of the Supreme Court such defects and omissions in the laws as their experience may suggest, and the Judges of the Supreme Court shall, on or before the 1st day of January of each year, report in writing to the Governor, to be by him communicated to the General Assembly, such defects and omissions in the constitution and laws as they may find to exist, together with appropriate forms of bills to cure such defects and omissions in the laws.

SEC. 47. All officers provided for in this article shall hold their offices until their successors shall be qualified, and shall respectively reside in the division, circuit, county, or district, for which they may be elected or appointed. The terms of all such officers who are not otherwise prescribed in this article shall be four years, and all who may be in office at the adoption of this constitution shall continue to hold their office until the expiration of the terms for which they were elected. All officers, when not otherwise provided for in this article shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as is or may be provided by law. Vacancies in such elective offices shall be filled by election, but when the unexpired term does not extend one year the vacancy shall be filled by appointment, as follows: Of judges, by the Governor; of clerks of courts, by the court to which the office appertains, or by the judge or judges thereof; and of all such other officers by the board of Supervisors, or Board of County Commissioners in the county where the vacancy occurs.

SEC. 48. All process shall run in the name of the people of the State of Illinois, and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Illinois, and conclude against the peace and dignity of the same. All laws providing compensation by fees to ministerial or other officers provided for in this article shall be so each class of officers be general and uniform throughout the State. "Population," wherever used in this article, shall be determined by the next preceding census of this State or of the United States.

SEC. 49. In all Courts of Record in this State it shall be a good ground of challenge of any juror that he has not been for at least two years a citizen of this State, or has not paid any property tax within two years next preceding; and whenever any such fact appears, it shall be the duty of Judge to discharge such juror from further service, and in no case shall any juror for the Courts of Record in this State be selected and summoned by the same officer, but when talesmen are necessary the Court shall direct in what manner they shall be selected.

Unfinished business was called up.

THE DAILY SESSIONS.

Mr. WASHBURN's resolution that hereafter the morning session shall commence at 9 o'clock was considered.

Mr. TURNER offered a substitute, that on and after Monday, the 28th inst., the convention hold daily evening sessions. Lost—yeas, 18; nays, 49.

The resolution was also rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 39.

OTHER COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. MOORE, from the Committee on Accounts and Expenditures, to which was referred the resolution declaring vacant the office of Postmaster, asked to be discharged from its further consideration on the ground that the incumbent of that office had been absent because of sickness. Granted.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects, asked that the same be discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions relating to the labelling of medicines, bribery, and Masonic inscriptions, on the ground that the same were proper subjects for legislative action.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ATKINS, of Morgan, presented a series of resolutions on eminent domain, and asked that they lie on the table for the present.

Mr. ABBOTT, of Scott, presented a resolution that whereas parties to suits are allowed to testify in the same with a generally demoralizing result, the General Assembly establish rules of evidence to prevent wholesale perjury.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of St. Clair, presented a resolution to allow five-sixths of a jury to return a verdict in civil cases, where they are unable to agree after retiring six or more hours.

The above were all referred.

Mr. ATKINS, of Morgan, presented a resolution that, hereafter, no leave of absence shall be granted any lawyer, to attend courts or his private business. Laid on the table—yeas, 29; nays, 32.

THE SUFFRAGE REPORT.

The Committee on Suffrage reported back. There were two minority reports. After considerable discussion, it was made the special order for Tuesday, March 2.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, offered the following:

Resolved, That the resolution of this convention inviting the clergymen of the city to open the sessions with prayer was intended to extend to all the clergymen who are residents of the city of Springfield, of the several denominations in the city; that the Secretary be instructed to inquire whether there are any such clergymen who have not been notified of the action of this convention, and, if so, that he give them information thereof, that they may avail themselves of the terms of the resolution, if they desire to do so.

Adopted.

Recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Reassembled.

The convention went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WENDLING, of Shelby, in the chair, for the consideration of the report from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CAMERON, of Cook, Chairman of the committee, took the floor. He referred to the first section of the majority report, and hoped that all partisan discussion on this might be deferred until the suffrage report was taken up. He said the reason that induced the committee to strike out the word white was as follows: If military service was to be considered as a privilege, the Constitution of the United States expressly prohibited the privileges and immunities of citizens from being abridged. Whether wrongfully or rightfully, this class of persons were used as soldiers during the war, and shared in all the hardships and dangers of those dreary years of the rebellion. He had no desire to enter further into details, and hoped that the discussion of race and color would not enter into the debate.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Jefferson, agreed with Mr. Cameron that there was another time for this discussion. But he became one of those who signed a minority report, to give his reasons for so doing. He only carried out the wishes of his constituents. He agreed that no arguments could change any man's vote.

Mr. FOX, of Schuyler, gave his reasons for signing the minority report. This country was made for white men, to be governed and protected by the same. He merely reflected the views of his constituents. They made no demands at the hands of the blacks, nor did he.

A motion to substitute the first section of the minority report for the majority was lost.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of Fulton, desired "18" stricken out and "21" years inserted. It was wrong in principle that those who do not vote should be compelled to fight.

Mr. ANDERSON objected. The best soldiers he ever saw were what were called boys.

Mr. SPRINGER was of the same opinion. The Ninth Illinois was composed almost entirely of those under 21.

The first section was adopted. It is that the militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all able-bodied male persons between the ages of 18 and 45, except such as may be exempted by the United States or this State.

The second section, relating to organization, etc., after a slight discussion, was adopted.

Sections 3, 4, and 5 were adopted without debate.

On motion, the committee rose, and reported the article back to the convention, recommending that the same be concurred in.

The convention concurred in the report, the yeas and nays being ordered.

Leave of absence was granted to about a dozen members until Monday morning.

Mr. FOX, of Schuyler, offered a sixth section, that persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall not be compelled to bear arms in time of peace. Adopted.

Mr. WENDLING offered a seventh section, that the colored people be organized separately. He said that unless this were adopted there would be seventy-five thousand votes on this article alone made against this constitution.

Mr. CAMERON said that was already provided for in the second section which required that the organization of the militia, conform to the regulations established by the United States. He denied the right of any one to claim to be the representative of the Democracy, and to predict how they will vote. He would strike two ciphers from the figures presented by the gentleman from Shelby, as to the number of votes this article would make against the constitution.

Mr. ROSS said this amendment proposed was not clear enough to go into the organic law. It didn't provide for those who were half black and half white. [Laughter.] He did not believe there should be any exemption on account of race and color. The colored man should bear his share of the burdens of the government as well as the whites, for he was no better. [Applause and laughter.]

The additional section was laid on the table.

ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. HAINES, of Lake, offered a resolution that the convention, when it adjourn, do so until Monday.

Mr. ROSS, of Fulton, offered a substitute with the time left blank, and here arose a long discussion on this subject.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of St. Clair, wanted a recess until May.

Mr. CHURCH was opposed to a recess until something had been done.

Mr. HART, of LaSalle, thought the farmers should be consulted in this matter. The time for the reassembling would be just when the farmers were busiest. There was a small class of these people, whose interests should be consulted as well as those of the lawyers.

Mr. GOODHUE, of Will, said there was an evidence of demoralization in the convention in their persistent efforts to secure an adjournment. He was opposed to it, as were the people.

Mr. BAYNE, of Woodford, on behalf of the farmers, protested against an adjournment.

Mr. PARKER said it was too late and right to adjourn to accommodate one set of lawyers in March, and refuse to accommodate another class whose business came on in May.

The previous question was ordered, and a vote taken on Mr. Underwood's amendment that the convention adjourn from March 4 to May 10. The yeas and nays were demanded, with the following result: Yeas, 24; nays, 30. Lost.

The yeas and nays were taken on adjourning March 11. Lost—yeas, 24; nays, 30. Also, on the time to which the convention shall adjourn, the time being to May 10. Lost—yeas, 22; nays, 34.

The whole matter was finally laid on the table.

Mr. PIERCE, of Grundy, moved that the report of the Committee on Township Organization be taken up to-morrow morning. Carried, and adjourned.

KENTUCKY.

The Colored Men's State Convention—Louisville Municipal Election.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—The State colored convention adjourned after hearing the report of the Committee on Education, which sets forth that the State should educate all her children; that they should draw from the school fund of Kentucky; that the same common fund should be open and distributed to all for educational purposes; that the Education Board elected by the people should oversee all schools in common.

A State Executive Committee was appointed.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—The municipal election, under the new charter, takes place on the first Saturday in March. No nominating conventions will be held, but every candidate will run upon his merits. Should the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment be officially proclaimed before the election, the colored vote, amounting to 4,000, will be cast.

BRAZILIAN COLONIZATION.

Return of Colonists—A Sad Story of Deception and Suffering.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 23.

A little more than two years ago a large number of families from New York, Pennsylvania and some of the Southern States, led on by the glittering promises of the agents of the Brazilian Colonization Society, assembled in New York and emigrated to Brazil. Yesterday 119 squalid men, women and children, a remnant of those emigrants, were landed at the Castle Garden wharf, and, almost in rags and emaciated, are [illegible] in quest of charity and employment. Their narrative is full of hardship and suffering. They state that they were given to understand, on leaving for Brazil, that each man was to be provided, on his arrival in the colony, with a tract of land and a small house [illegible] all would be furnished with steady and [illegible] labor. After many weeks delay in Rio Janeiro they were forwarded to the colony of St. Catherine, [illegible] On reaching the end of their journey they found that the promises had not been carried out, the Brazilian Government, as the agent for the Colonization Society, gave very little labor to the colonists, and so grossly mismanaged affairs that great want and suffering prevailed from the first establishment of the colony. It was useless to cultivate sugar cane or any other product for the market, as that was 150 miles distant, with no means of communication, except by launches on a treacherous river, and, as there was no employment to be had, the colonists were reduced to the extremities of want. Finally, after enduring their hopeless circumstances two seasons, in which time many left for other parts of South America, most of the colonists abandoned the wilderness and set out for home. In coming down the river their launches were capsized, resulting in the loss of nearly all their baggage. On reaching St. Catherine the American Consul procured transportation for them to Rio, where, after some delay, they were placed, by the Brazilian Government, on board the British steamer Ravaia, chartered for the purpose, and sent on to New York. They reached this city utterly destitute, and, the Commissioners of Emigration declining to have anything to do with them, they gathered their bundles and boxes together and slowly dispersed. They report that about fifty persons remain in the colony in Brazil, who will leave as soon as possible.

THE TOBACCO TRADE.

National Convention of Tobacco Dealers at Steinway Hall.

From the New York Times, Feb. 2.

A convention of those interested in the various interests of the tobacco trade residing in various sections of the Union, was held at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon at 10 o'clock. The attendance was very large. The object of the gathering was to urge upon Congress the necessity of making such amendments to the Internal Revenue law as shall remedy the unequal and alleged oppressive bearing of that law upon the tobacco trade. The meeting was called to order by William E. Lawrence, Esq., President of the National Tobacco Association (under the auspices of which the convention was held), who nominated as temporary Chairman Mr. J. D. Evans, of New York. The following gentlemen were then elected permanent officers of the convention: President, Louis Palmer, of New York; Vice Presidents, George Hibben, of Chicago; D. Cochrane, of Washington, D. C.; C. Kahn, New York Union No. 90; C. Moses, New York Union No. 15; S. Egers, New York Union No. 97; J. Ward, New York Union No. 5. Secretaries, Jos. Stratton, New York; Alvah [illegible], New York; W. P. Weyman, Pittsburgh; A. [illegible] Partridge, Chicago; W. B. Madden, Cincinnati; W. P. Nassau, Philadelphia; Joseph Stanford, Baltimore.

Mr. Palmer, on taking the chair, briefly thanked the convention for the position assigned him, and tersely set forth the unequal burdens imposed upon the tobacco trade by the present Internal Revenue law. The object of this gathering, he said, was to seek by every honorable means the repeal of all laws bearing heavily and unequally against the tobacco interests. An interest which pays into the government treasury annually a tax of $30,000,000 was not to be trifled with by Congress. The trade demands a fair hearing at the hands of the government, and it must have it.

Dr. T. R. Spence, of Cincinnati, followed in a strong speech. He denounced the idea on which the present law is based. That idea is that tobacco is a luxury, and that luxuries must pay the greater proportion of the tax. He denied this. Tobacco was simply a comfort, not a luxury, to the poor man, and while it is inordinately taxed the carriages and velvet tapestries of the rich man's dwelling go tax free. The burden of the gentleman's remarks were, in effect, that all the interests of the trade should unite in demanding the repeal of the present law. One reason why they had not been respected in Washington heretofore was because they had gone there disjointedly and without unison in making their demands.

A Committee on Resolutions was then appointed, which subsequently reported the following, which were adopted:

Resolved, That while we approve of the present stamp law, and of every safeguard calculated to prevent and detect fraud, yet, in our opinion, the necessity for monthly returns and annual inventories has ceased, and therefore they should be abolished, since they subject the trade to an humiliating and detestable espionage.

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress to restore the duty on imported cigars to $2 per pound and 50 per cent *ad valorem*, which is absolutely essential to protect our home industry against the cheap labor of foreign lands.

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the repayment of the taxes unjustly collected upon all goods which can conclusively show that they have once paid the tax.

Mr. Frayser, of Virginia, offered the following additional resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That we petition for a uniform tax of 16 cents per pound on tobacco, for the establishment of bonded warehouses wherever the necessities of the trade may require them; to be allowed two removals of goods in bond, instead of one, as now; and against the proposed compulsory payment of all taxes at the factory.

Short speeches were subsequently made by Hon. Samuel Gallagher, of Connecticut; W. P. Pierce, of Utica; Colonel Wilser, of Boston; Hon. L. F. Frayser, of Virginia, and Mr. Koch, of New York, after which the meeting adjourned.

In the evening a banquet was given at Delmonico's by the National Tobacco Association. Hon. Wm. E. Lawrence, its President, presided. The best of feeling seemed to animate the entire company, the gentlemen from the South and West being in full accord with our own representatives of the trade in urging every honorable means to relieve the tobacco interest of its present burdens.

At a meeting of the National Association, held at the Astor House, in the morning, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: W. E. Lawrence, President; Joseph Franco, of Richmond, Va., Vice President, and Joseph Hall, of New York, Secretary.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Twenty-seven Days Since the Steamer was Heard from—Conjectures with Regard to Her Fate.

From the New York Times, Feb. 24.

We have no tidings as yet of the steamship City of Boston, which left Halifax for Liverpool on the 28th ult., and has not since been heard from. We are informed by the agents of the Inman line that the passengers of whom we gave a list in Wednesday's *Times* having sailed from this city to Europe in the City of Boston, did not go further than Halifax. At least it is known that a large number of them stopped in that city, and it is presumed they all did, as it is unusual for through passengers to take the Halifax route.

The Halifax *Reporter* of the 15th inst., gives the following additional particulars about the missing steamer:

"The steamer City of Boston, which sailed hence for Liverpool on the 28th ultimo, has not yet arrived there as yet, much anxiety for her safety is naturally felt in this community, the more so that a number of our most prominent merchants are on board of her. As a number of rumors are afloat, we feel it to be our duty to lay before the public all the facts in this connection that we have been able to gather. The first is the report of a steamer having been seen in distress in the vicinity of Sable Island. The rumor is founded on the following report, which we transcribe from the original document on file at the Office of Marine and Fisheries in this city:

Captain Hackett, of the schooner Charles Tupper, from Glace Bay, bound for St. Jago, reports: About 9 o'clock on the night of the 1st January, the weather being moderate and the night clear and star lit, was in lat. 43 deg. 30 min. N., and lon. about 61 west. The schooner had been disabled by the heavy gales from the southeast and northwest, and was without a rudder, having a foresail and jib. About 9 o'clock that evening the Captain was alone on deck and saw a white light ahead, about a mile off, which he at first took for a star, but afterwards found to be the masthead light of a steamer. He then saw the port light on his eastern side, then saw the three lights right astern. Saw no steam or smoke, but knew it was a steamer from the light. She appeared to be going about four or five knots. It was a large vessel with three masts. Cannot say whether she was ship rigged. She then worked to the western side of me, and I saw the white light and the starboard light. She was then about a point on my port bow, about north from me. She threw up three rockets. They were of different colors; I think the first was white, the second blue, and the third red. The steamer went out of sight on a course from N. to N. W. She was in sight about three hours.

Regarding this report, it will be observed that, first, the steamer seen was, from her position and course, in no danger from Sable Island; second, that there is no evidence that she was in distress; in fact, the probability is, that having been driven somewhat out of her proper course by the gales of the preceding day, and knowing herself to be in the vicinity of land, she was signalling for a pilot; third, the City of Boston must have got far beyond that locality on the night of the 31st, having sailed, as she did, on the 28th; and fourthly, the rockets thrown up, white, red and blue, are not the night signals of the Inman line, but they are those of the Allan line of steamers. The former line throws but up two colors, blue and red. It is thus conclusively proved that the steamer in question could not have been the missing one.

Another report is that the City of Boston broke two of the fans of her screw in coming out on her last trip from Liverpool, and that they had not been repaired previously to her starting again. With regard to this the agents inform us that she did not break one of the fans on her last trip; but that on arriving at New York the injured screw was taken out and replaced by a new one. In conclusion, we may say that there is no real occasion to believe that the vessel has met with a disaster, for if any accident has happened, as is quite possible, to her machinery, such as to disable it, it might be a week or even ten days hence before she could reach port, especially considering the severe weather that has prevailed of late. We shall therefore not entertain any serious apprehension for the safety of the City of Boston for some days yet.

A PERFECT BRICK.

A Bar of Silver Weighing One Thousand and Thirteen Ounces.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, Feb. 24.

We were yesterday shown, at the State National Bank in this city, a "brick" of solid silver, weighing 1,013 ounces, 995 fine. It was out of the Vermillion and Burke ledges in the Meadow Valley District (now called Ely District), Lincoln County, Nev., 350 miles south of Salt Lake City, and 140 miles north of Callville, the head of navigation on the Colorado River. The brick is a perfect monster in size and weight. It will be sent by the bank to New York, for assay. It came through from Nevada by express.

Yesterday Mr. J. Vermillion, formerly an old resident of Buchanan County, and now one of the proprietors of the Vermillion and Burke ledges, arrived in the city, direct from Nevada. He represents the mines in that section of country as very prosperous and being worked rapidly. The ledges are all well defined, from six to fourteen feet wide, and pay as high as $5,000 per ton. Pioch, the principal town in the Meadow Valley District, contains about four hundred and fifty men and half a dozen women, and is rapidly improving, although it is to be safely presumed that most of the increase in population comes from immigration. Messrs. Ely & Reynolds have five stamp mills working ten tons of ore per day, and the Meadow Valley Company will have some twenty stamps in mill at work in the course of the next six weeks; while a number of others are *en route* to the district, and will soon be in operation. Black Shaft, on Pioch ledge, worked by the Meadow Valley Company, has a shaft forty feet deep, pays $5,000 per ton, and is guarded day and night to keep the specimens from being carried off.

Mrs. Grant's Express Package.

Washington Despatch to the New York Times.

The new discovery which so suddenly rearrested the attention of the Banking and Currency Committee, yesterday, and which, it was rumored, was to reopen the whole case anew and produce the astonishing developments, has already proven a greater fiasco than did the former effort of the Democratic members of the committee, when they asked Fisk, Jr., to testify to a mass of hearsay testimony. It seems that Mr. Cox received a letter from a certain source informing him that the writer had seen an entry upon the books of a certain express company of a money package, in which a lady was entered at $25,000 and which package was addressed to Mrs. Grant, Washington. The writer of this letter was summoned at once, and yesterday testified to these alleged facts. This morning the books of the express company were brought up, and the aforesaid entry was duly examined for verification. It was found that instead of $25,000 money package, which would have been exactly one-half of what Mrs. Corbin's excellent husband, it was only a package of the value of $250, containing a lady's gold watch, purchased of and shipped by Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., of New York city, for Mrs. U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C. This is the second prodigious result from the efforts of the Democratic members of the committee. The "cat" must be satisfied by this time that they are opaque bodies.

A Visit to the Iron-Clad Frigate Monarch.

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—An excursion party from Washington, including Secretary Robeson and other members of the Cabinet, the British Minister and other foreign diplomats, the Naval Committee and other members of Congress, today visited the Monarch. They were down to receive her guns, accompanied by the monitor [illegible]

ANNAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The Monarch returned this afternoon, and the visitors returned to Washington by a special train. An escort to the Thunderer [illegible]

PAYING TAX.

How Business is Transacted at the City Tax Collector's Office.

Levying Special Assessments.

The City Tax Collector's office is a busy place these days. It is a large apartment, on the first floor of the building at the corner of Lake and LaSalle Streets, an apartment where crowds of pushing tax-payers congregate daily. Inside the railing are counters, desks, papers, books, stamping machines, paper weights, legal forms, pens, ink, and very gentlemanly and good looking clerks, an office boy and two messengers working for dear life, for their salaries and for the public who employ and pay them. Their business is to run the machine which collects the taxes, to take from each citizen the exact amount assessed upon him, no more and no less, and to do it with so much courtesy that it may be a positive pleasure to pay the money.

There are no sinecures in the office. There is no danger that the gentleman alluded to by Dr. Watts in connection with idle hands will find many victims there, if constant work keeps men out of mischief. During the busy season, midnight finds them scratching away with their pens, and on Sundays, too, they work that the business of the establishment may be done within the time allotted by law.

The work of the office is entirely routine and simple to those who get the "hang of the thing." The books are indexed so that the amount assessed upon a certain lot, in a certain block, in a certain section, can be told at a glance. Accuracy and rapidity in the despatch of business are necessary. Each clerk accordingly has his place appointed and his duties defined. He is responsible for the manner in which his department is conducted, and governs himself accordingly. Everything moves with the smoothness and regularity of clock-work, and every portion of the machine is under the constant care and supervision of the Collector, Mr. W. J. Onahan, and his head clerk, Mr. George Morey.

Each division of the city has a department of its own. The North Side is in charge of Mr. Batterman; the South Side of Mr. Drury, and the West Side of Messrs. Hubbard and Morrison. These gentlemen stand before tables in the partition through which tax-payers ask how much they owe and then pay it. The money is counted and receipted for by the clerk who receives it. He passes it to the Cashier, Mr. Thomas Brennan, who presides over the greenbacks all alone in a little cupboard by himself, like Jack in the box.

The Cashier has a busy time of it. The average daily receipts of the office are over $60,000, every cent of which has to be examined and counted. This is easy enough when the checks and bills offered in payment are large, but sometimes a poor man or woman will bring in ten, fifteen or twenty dollars in ten, fifteen or twenty-five cent notes, which have been accumulated perhaps for months, are as greasy as an oil barrel, and stink like a miniature tan-yard. All this has to be counted carefully.

In a private office Mr. Onahan sits monarch of all he surveys. He is accessible at all times to persons having business with him. Merchants and real estate men, who have to pay sums varying from ten to one hundred thousand dollars, generally pay it to Mr. Onahan in person. Most of his time is taken up with correspondence. He receives daily about two hundred letters from persons in the city, in the country, from other cities, and even from Europe, inquiring the amount of their taxes, or enclosing checks to pay the same. The correspondence of the office has grown enormously since Mr. Onahan established that mode of paying taxes. The amount can always be sent by mail and a receipt in due form returned next day. This plan works very satisfactorily. It saves time to the tax-payer, who does not have to wait his turn at the desk, and it also facilitates the business of the office. Mr. O. W. Nash is the corresponding clerk.

The amount of general taxes this year, will be about $4,000,000, and the special assessments about $8,000,000 more.

Outside the railing is a jostling, bustling crowd of men and women, standing in long lines before the various departments, waiting to pay their taxes. They comprise every class. The poor man, proud of the lot recently purchased, wants to pay his money upon it. In his estimation, poor man, that is the most important bit of territory on the face of the earth. He has an air of satisfaction about him, and is as proud of his little property as the millionaire who owns acres of improved real estate. Then comes a widow, to pay taxes on her children's heritage. So it goes on, from day to day, and from hour to hour.

There is much amusement created by the expressions used by tax-payers, when they hear that a special assessment, often amounting to more than the general tax, is due on their property. Water service pipes, sewerage, paving, grading, and all sorts of street improvements, are paid for by special assessments levied on the property in the neighborhood. Sometimes these special assessments are contested in the courts by a few men after the others have paid their portion. An injunction is ued out, and the work stopped. The case goes into the courts and the improvements are postponed for a year. In the meantime, a majority, perhaps, of the residents of the neighborhood have paid a year in advance and are deprived of the use of their money for that time. This practice has grown to the dimensions of an evil and seems to require some adequate remedy.

There is not much more to be said about the office. The new apartments in the east wing of the Court House will be occupied in May. In the meantime, the business of the office seems to be conducted in an admirable way, and the innovations and reforms made by Mr. Onahan reflect credit upon his sagacity and judgment.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A YOUNG MAN by the name of James Robinson, who said he was a circus performer, and recently from New Orleans, died suddenly at his boarding house, on Madison street, yesterday morning, after excessive bleeding from the stomach or lungs. He reported that he had a mother living, but where he had not time to state. Robinson appeared to be a gentleman, tolerably reared, well educated, and rather quiet in demeanor. Further intelligence can be obtained at the Detective Agency of Whipple & Co., Nos. 76 and 78 LaSalle street.

A WOMAN was thrown down a flight of stairs in the Morrison Building, on Clark street, by the janitor, yesterday morning, and besides being bruised considerably, had her left arm broken. Her name is Bridget Daly, and she scrubs office floors and windows for a living. It appears that she went into the Morrison Building to secure work, and seeing the janitor sweeping, asked him if he had any for her. He replied yes, and almost immediately thereafter left his work and pushed her down stairs, with the result stated. The woman was taken to the office of a physician near by, but he refused to attend to her. She was next taken to the County Agent and remained there several hours before receiving proper treatment. The janitor made his escape and has not yet been arrested.

THE LECTURE of Major Powell, on Tuesday evening next, promises a rarity to a Chicago audience, especially to our scientific men. It will be neither a scold, a jugglery, a burlesque, nor a ventilation of private opinions on some topic which has no special claim to public attention, but an interesting recital of valuable discovery and thrilling personal adventures in the most wonderful region of the earth, so far as is now known. We understand that this one lecture will comprise the choicest portion of the series of lectures which this enthusiastic and successful explorer has prepared, and which have been received, both East and West, with such distinguished favor.

A. M. LINDSTROM and John O. Gardell, doing business at No. 93 Kinzie street, were arrested, yesterday afternoon, for alleged obtaining money [illegible] false pretences. They engage men to work on railroads in different parts of the country. Fourteen men, on Thursday, paid $10 each for a "job," and were promised work on a railroad near Memphis. Some of the men made inquiries and found that there was no such road building. Hence the arrest. The "firm" state that a clerk of theirs took the money without their knowledge. The "clerk" could not be found by the police. The prisoners will have a hearing this morning.

JOHN JOHNSON, a carpenter, aged 50 years, was run over by a locomotive on the Rock Island Road, near Boomer's Bridge yard, yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. He was endeavoring to jump on a freight train, and fell, and the locomotive, which was but a short distance behind, came along and struck him on the head. The body was taken to No. 495 Butterfield street, where he lived. He leaves a wife and one child. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

DEPUTY SHERIFF O. G. THOMPSON was thrown from his buggy, in Bridgeport, yesterday afternoon, and badly injured. Some boys who were shouting and playing on the sidewalk frightened the animal he was driving so that it leaped forward, throwing Mr. Thompson out of the vehicle and dislocating his left shoulder. He was taken to his residence in Lake View.

THE ALARM from Box No. 243, at half past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by fire in the one-story frame building, No. 399 North Halsted street, owned by John Kuhall, and occupied by Joseph Hause. Loss on structure, $300; insured for $900 in the Merchants'. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE MUSIC for the concert to be given to-night, at the Illinois Street Church, will be furnished by Mrs. McGee, Miss Hall, Mr. Lumbard, Mr. Davis and Mr. Breytspraak. There will be also added to the exercises the recital of a poem by Jean Ingelow, by seven young ladies. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the church.

THERE WERE THREE STILL ALARMS yesterday afternoon. One at No. 168 Third avenue—a defective chimney; another at No. 174 South Halsted street—an overheated stove, and the other at No. 166 Johnson street—a barrel full of shavings. The amount of damages in the aggregate will not amount to more than $5.

CORONER CLEAVES will hold an inquest at the North Avenue Police Station, this afternoon, on the remains of Mrs. Beckner and her two children, who died from the effects of supposed poison about two weeks ago. Beckner, the husband, is recovering.

THE CORONER was notified last evening to hold an inquest on the remains of a child of Mr. Collins, who died in the afternoon at No. 148 Seventeenth street, from the effects of burns received in the morning.

THE GROCERY STORE of Z. M. Hall, on the corner of Randolph and Market streets, was entered on Thursday night by breaking out a light of glass in the door, and $36 in cash and four small chests of tea were taken.

MISS ISABELLA KEARNS, organist for the Young Men's Progressive Bible Class, at the Illinois Street Church, was, on last evening, presented with an elegant gold watch, by Mr. Cragin, the teacher, and the members of the class.

OUR RADICAL French citizens will, on this evening, duly celebrate the twenty-second anniversary of the proclamation declaring France a republic. The affair will take place at No. 199 South Clark street.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY and residents on Erie street hold a public meeting this evening, at No. 168 North Wells street, for the purpose of taking action with reference to the present condition of Erie street.

THE HOUSE No. 76 Sherman street, occupied by a German, was entered on Thursday night and robbed of $75 worth of wearing apparel.

A CORRESPONDENT asks why the "blondes," when they were taken to the police station on Thursday evening, did not give *leg bail*.

"BRIDAL FLOWERS" is the name of a most charming set of piano pieces by Ed. Hoffman, just published by Root & Cady.

Street Improvements South.

By notice in to-day's paper, it would seem that the people of Cottage Grove are awake to the improvement of their streets leading to the park. The meeting this evening will consider the improvement of Cottage Grove avenue, from Douglas place south. The widening of Douglas place is also being greatly agitated, as also the widening of Cottage Grove avenue north to Twenty-second street. This done, the South Side will certainly afford very grand and continuous drives, probably superior to any city in this country.

Jewelry for a Dollar.

The ladies will do well to call at Stein's and secure one of those new sets of jewelry just received. They are the very latest style out, and retail elsewhere for two to three dollars. But Stein has been fortunate enough to secure some of the most elegant patterns, and true to his one dollar idea, will sell them at one dollar the set. Call early at No. 89 South Clark street.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Bonds.

The firm of Fisk & Hatch, bankers and government bond dealers, who have brought themselves prominently before capitalists and the investing public here and in Europe by bringing out the Central Pacific Railroad bonds, which are current here and in the European markets the same as government bonds, now offer to capitalists and investors the first mortgage bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company. The success attending the bonds introduced by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch has been exceedingly remarkable, the Western Pacific bonds—the last loan negotiated by Fisk & Hatch was all sold in about ten weeks, and the loan was closed in January at 95. They are now selling at 94 bid, and none offering at that price. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad forms a central trunk line from the Atlantic Ocean, connecting directly with the Pacific coast, over the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, to San Francisco. In addition to the through traffic with the Western states and Pacific coast, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad runs through a rich portion of Virginia, which abounds in coal and other products, the transportation of which is exceedingly profitable to railroads. The Directors of the company are shrewd, wealthy, and influential citizens, among whom are C. P. Huntington, Vice President of the Pacific Railroad, and the following well-known names: William H. Aspinwall, David Stewart, William B. Hatch, A. A. Low, New York, and Pliny Fisk, Philadelphia. The Trustees are William Butler Duncan, of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and F. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, who are an ample guarantee that the interests of the bondholders will be properly protected. The reputation of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, and the extreme care they have taken in permitting their name to be used to market loans, together with the high standing and reputation of those directly interested in the road, entitle the bonds to more than ordinary attention from the public, and merit their confidence. The completed road is property of sufficient value to form ample security for the whole proposed amount of mortgages to be sold. When completed, the property will be worth double the amount of the first mortgage bonds.

THE PHILOCALIAN ENTERTAINMENT.

The Philocalian Society of the Dearborn Seminary gave their annual literary and musical entertainment last evening, in presence of a very large and brilliant audience. It was much to be regretted, for the sake of many disappointed ones who were obliged to go away ungratified, that ampler accommodations had not been provided, in anticipation of the rush of visitors which annually occurs at these pleasant meetings. The school-room was by many degrees too small to contain one-half of the audience. It was crowded to excess. The ante-room was filled, the outside halls were crammed, the stairways leading to and from the halls were thickly peopled, and every available space in the room or within ear-shot of it was taken up. The audience was in itself a sight worth beholding, and the beauty of the scene was considerably enhanced when the Philocalians (if such a designation may be permitted) squeezed through the crowd and took their seats by the side of the platform. Two pianos from Reed's Temple of Music occupied the space in front. They seemed to be almost buried in the audience.

The President and Vice President, Miss Anna Morton and Miss Hattie Pierce, occupied a sofa in the centre of the stage, and Dr. W. H. Ryder took a chair by their side.

It may be necessary to explain to the public at large, who the Philocalians are. It is a literary society, organized by the young ladies in connection with the Dearborn Seminary, and its aims and purposes are of a purely esthetic character. Love of beauty, in the philosophical acceptation of the term, is the principal doctrine sought to be inculcated by the association, as its name implies. The present organization of the society is as follows: President, Miss Anna Morton; Vice President, Miss Hattie Pierce; Treasurer, Miss Lizzie Law; Recording Secretary, Miss Grace Ladd; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Eva Badger; Executive Committee, Miss Grace E. Pearce and Miss Anna Hatfield.

The entertainment given by the young ladies last evening was eminently deserving of the interest which was manifested in the society by the assembling of so many of its friends. It was a musical and literary treat, such as is not commonly enjoyed on the occasion of mere school exhibitions, when fond parents and indulgent friends come, predetermined to go into ecstacies over everything. A dry account of the proceedings as set down in the programme would hardly convey a just idea of what was enjoyed on the occasion. Indeed, it must be confessed that such an entertainment is a delicate subject to handle. A description, which would be but an amplification of the programme, with a few blunders in regard to the young ladies' dresses, would decidedly not be in good taste. If you adopt a critical tone, you are expected to indulge in unqualified praise, and yet not seem to be doing so, and the result is that readers are sceptical. If you criticise severely, and find fault, some one's feelings are wounded, and that would be monstrous. We feel, in fact, like sitting down to write an account of this entertainment in patent leather boots, with primrose kids on our fingers, and a few dainty sheets of finely-tinted paper, perfumed with rose-water. The young ladies' names should not be printed, but merely hinted. (By the way, young ladies have always a decided horror of having their names mentioned in the papers; they always implore you not to mention their names, and, of course, they always mean it). And the ordinary adjectives which amusement critics employ to express admiration of a performance on the stage should be strictly avoided. In short, if this account of the Philocalian entertainment could be made as pleasing, as dainty, as amber bright as the entertainment was itself, it would be a model of elegance and good taste.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. W. H. Ryder, after which came an overture from "Tancredi," played by Misses Shaw, Butler, Ladd, and Badger.

Miss Emma Swasey, who is editor-in-chief of the organ of the association, then read from the last issue of the "Philocalian" a choice selection of the contents of that ably-conducted magazine.

There was an article on Culture, there was an essay on Art, tracing its progress from the beginning of the world, there was a poem on Beautiful Eyes, and a "Song of the School Girl," all extremely creditable to the authors. A review of the poems of Mother Goose formed one of the selections, and the subjects were treated to some new and enlightened views on the nursery productions, which were familiar to every one. Among the most admirable was the critical analysis of that imaginative and mysterious poem which commences with "Hey diddle diddle." The elopement of the dish with the spoon, the prodigious feat of the cow, and the incomprehensible hilarity of the little dog, were all reviewed with a surprising amount of critical acumen, and the humor of the poem was fairly educated. The selections concluded with a grave little essay on the Bay of the Period, and Miss Swasey closed with her own conception of a model boy whose name, be it said, could never have been *Fitz* Boy.

Proctor's "Legend of Brigena" was recited with good taste by Miss Carrie Mills, whose reading was warmly applauded.

Miss Ida Tobey sang the aria "O Luce Di' Anima," from "Lucia," in a manner which called forth a rapturous encore, to which she responded with a very sweet and touching ballad. Miss Tobey has a very sweet and well-trained voice, and her singing evinced a high degree of musical culture and taste.

"The True Philocalian," by Miss Belle Millan, was a well written and thoughtful essay, in which was set forth the ideal life to which the lovers of the beautiful should aspire.

Miss Nellie Morton then gave, with great spirit and brilliant execution, a "Grand Galop de Concert," by Ketterer, which elicited a hearty round of applause.

This was followed by a reading of Mrs. Browning's touching poem of "Bertha in the Lane," by Miss Annie Howe, who did ample justice to its tender and pathetic tone.

Miss Ella Dunlevy then gave a "Valse Brillante," by Lysberg, which she rendered very effectively, and received well merited applause.

The best part of the programme was reserved till the last, in the production of a little parlor comedy entitled "No Cure, No Pay," in which Misses Swasey, James, Thompson, Gould, Grace E. Pearce, and Morton, took the several parts. It was just such a comedy as the young ladies could play very naturally, and they went through the parts with much credit to their dramatic powers, and to the great amusement of the company. The invalid mother, and her mischievous daughters, the female doctors for love, and the Irish servant, who disguised themselves as female doctors for the purpose of effecting a cure, were each nice little bits of acting, and the deaf old lady, who stuck to her knitting, and the interpreting of everything, was all that could be desired.

Miss Fannie Fleetwood then closed the entertainment by a "Grand Valse de Concert," and, after a benediction, the party dispersed, highly pleased with the evening's enjoyment.

THE BURNING OF THE EMMA NO. 3.

Statement of One of the Survivors.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 24.

Mr. James Lynch, who was a passenger on the steamer Emma No. 3, arrived here, yesterday, on the Columbian, and gives the following account of the disaster to that ill-fated steamer. Mr. Lynch boarded the boat at Memphis, and says that when the boat left that port she had about sixty passengers, most of whom were in the cabin. He says:

"I was on the lower deck of the Emma No. 3 at the time she struck the snag, and immediately upon her striking went up stairs and found the passengers there not in the least alarmed or excited. The water was not deep, and therefore not much fear of loss of life from the vessel sinking. As she was settling she suddenly careened, throwing the cabin stoves, which were well filled with fire, over, setting fire to the floors and furniture. The wind, which was blowing pretty fresh at the time, carried the flames to the upper works and the roof, and in less than eight minutes from the time she struck, the Emma was one mass of flames. Everybody seemed paralyzed with fear when the boat took fire, and the rush for the river immediately took place, and overboard a majority of them went, regardless of the fate which awaited them in the deep, cold water. The mate, assisted by some of the crew, went to work to lower the yawl when the boat first began sinking, but for some reason stopped, and the yawl was not lowered until the boat had careened. As soon as possible after the breaking out of the fire we passed the ladies into the yawl, with the exception of one lady, Miss Mary Lewis. As soon as the ladies were in the yawl the men rushed also to get in, but only succeeded in swamping the yawl and throwing the whole party into the water, and, I believe, drowning all the ladies and most of the men. The Captain swam to the stern of the boat, and got on the wheel, after the yawl sank. He was in the yawl, helping the ladies to get on board. I did not go into the yawl, as I thought it safer to wait until it shoved off, and then I could have jumped into the water and clung to it. I saw Miss Lewis on the all guard, and tried to get her to go with me, and I would save her, but she refused, saying that her aunt was drowned, and she wished to go with her. The flames enveloped her, and I attempted to extinguish them and jump with her into the river, but she clung to one of the stanchions and would not let go, and I was compelled to throw myself into the river to quench the fire which had caught my clothes; and, moreover, it was impossible to stand any longer on the deck on account of the flames. While I was in the water I heard a cry for help, and saw two men near me in the water struggling for the possession of a piece of board. They were both cabin passengers; one of them was Mr. McFarland, who died upon reaching the shore, and I believe he was cut by the other man during the fight. I floated down a few rods and got upon a snag, where I remained until the cold drove me into the water, when I swam for shore, and was carried a long ways down the river before reaching it. When I got on the land I attempted to walk, but fell five or six times, and I then dragged myself along until I reached a farm house. The steamer Columbian came up about 3 p. m., and offered to bring anybody to Cairo who desired to go. Miss Lewis was playing the piano when I went up stairs, after the boat struck. She was a young lady, and was going to Covington, Ky., with her aunt."

Mr. Lynch was badly scorched by the fire, and is suffering terribly from cold and exposure. This is the second steamboat accident he has met with in a short time, he having been employed on the steamer American, which sank last month in the Arkansas River. Mr. Lynch and all the survivors are deeply grateful to Captain Barnes and his crew on the Columbian for their kind treatment of them on the up trip. About thirty-five of the survivors, nine of them passengers, came up on the Columbian to Cairo. Nothing was saved from the boat, and many of these passengers saved had but scanty clothing.

Placing the number of passengers on board at 60, and the crew at about 55, would give a total of those on board at 115 souls; and of this number only about fifty are known to be saved. The loss of life, therefore, is much greater than at first supposed.

Pugilistic.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—Tom Allen, the pugilist, has returned from the South, and will go into training about the middle of next month somewhere near St. Louis.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—The fishing schooner Weather Gauge, from Gloucester, is reported lost, with ten lives.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Premature loss of the hair, which is so common nowadays, may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocoaine. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. It is, at the same time, unrivalled as a dressing for the hair. A single application will render it soft and glossy for several days.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron—Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, wakefulness, general debility, depression of spirits; also, the best preventive against fever and ague. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

Pimples Removed and the Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

A physician writes, "I was agreeably surprised to see by the papers that the genuine Hoff's Malt Extract has been introduced into America. This acquisition is of the greatest importance for consumptives. My cousin, the Counsellor of Med., Dr. Sandersleben, informed me, a long time ago, of its astonishing remedial properties; he ordered from Germany some of your preparations for a friend suffering from disease of the lungs, and obtained the best results from their use, etc." Sold by all druggists and grocers.

MARRIED.

HARBIDGE—WILLIAMS—In this city, the 23d inst., by Rev. O. P. Walker, pastor of North Baptist Church, Mr. William G. Harbidge and Miss Fannie Williams, all of Chicago.

Ogdensburg papers please copy.

DIED.

PATRICK—In New Orleans, February 24, Mr. L. F. Patrick, of this city.

FULLER—At Sherman, Conn., February 18, Revilo Fuller, aged 66.

Deceased was the father of O. F. Fuller, of the firm of Fuller, Finch & Fuller, of this city.

MURPHY—January 12, at Grassy, Peter Murphy, ship carpenter, a native of the town of Wexford, Ireland, aged 29 years.

His remains were taken to Beloit, Wis., for interment.

MULLCRONE—In this city, on the 24th inst., Mary Ellen, only child of John and Mary Mullerone, aged 3 years and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, 249 Twelfth-st., on Sunday, the 27th inst., at half past 12 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary.

EASTMAN—In this city, on the 24th inst., at 1 p. m., Mrs. Sophia Eastman, of heart disease, aged 57 years and 7 months; widow of the late Dr. Timothy Eastman, formerly of Pontiac, Ottawa County, Mich. Funeral at 1 p. m. to-day, from First Congregational Church, corner of Green and Washington-sts. Friends invited without further notice.

BURNS—At his residence, No. 349 South Canal-street, on Friday, 25th inst., of consumption, James Burns, aged 34 years.

Funeral from his late residence, at 10 o'clock on Sunday, by carriages to Calvary. Friends are invited to attend.

AMUSEMENTS.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN .... Proprietor and Manager

Two grand performances to-day. This Saturday Matinee, at 2½ o'clock, the grand military drama, NOT GUILTY; Or, The Battle of Bhurtpoor.

Evening, at 8 o'clock, positively last time, the intensely interesting drama, EFFIE DEANS; Or, The Heart of Mid Lothian. WITH ITS MAGNIFICENT APPOINTMENTS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

Matinee and Night, the Great Success!

I VAN O

Everything new. Magnificent TOURNAMENT SCENE, by the renowned R. H. Halley, eclipsing anything yet presented here. Indescribably laughable situations and effects. Positively the FINEST BURLESQUE, in every respect, yet produced at this favorite establishment.

By general request, revival of THE GREAT MUTTON TRIAL. First time of Ben Cotton's celebrated specialty, SALLY COME UP. Precisely the same bill afternoon and evening.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers

LAST APPEARANCE IN CHICAGO OF THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE. SATURDAY, FEB. 26, THE 40 THIEVES.

GANEM .... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON

Supported by the entire Troupe. Incidental to the Burlesque, THE DRUM DANCE. Concluding with the Grand Tournament Scene from the Extravaganza, IVANHOE.

WAMBA .... Miss THOMPSON

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES OF ELISE HOLT, And HARRY WALL.

Saturday afternoon Matinee, and Saturday evening, last two performances of the Drama of NIP, THE OUTCAST.

Elise Holt in Five Characters, Songs and Dances.

Dandy .... Harry Wall

Act 3, the great Fire Scene.

Monday—THE LEFFINGWELL as SAM SEMPLE, THE BILLIARD SHARP, in the Comedy of BILLIARDS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

C. D. HESS & CO. .... Managers

GRAND MATINEE, TO-DAY, at 2 o'clock. THE FORTY THIEVES. THE NURSERY RHYMES. SHOO FLY. LOCAL HITS.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. No extra charge for securing seats.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

FOR A LIMITED SEASON.

WM. E. SPAULDING & CO. .... Managers

MISS ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD) .... Directress

Monday evening, Feb. 28, 1870—First Appearance in Chicago of the great inimitable Musical Genius, Author and Composer,

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, AND MISS ALICE DUNNING (LINGARD),

And their Renowned Company, from the Grand Opera House in New York.

At each representation, Mr. LINGARD will give TWENTY SKETCHES, As given by him OVER THREE THOUSAND TIMES in Europe and America.

POPULAR SCALE OF PRICES.

Admission, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. RESERVED SEATS. Balcony and Dress Circle $1.00; Orchestra Chairs $1.50; Balcony Boxes (seating four) $[illegible]; Proscenium Boxes $[illegible]

Doors open at 7; begin at 8; carriages ordered, 10:30.

First Grand Lingard Matinee on Saturday at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1:30. No extra charge for securing seats in advance. Box Office to open at 9 o'clock Saturday morning, Feb. 26.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

TRADE SALE—NEW FURNITURE. Looking Glasses, Piano Forte, &c. AT AUCTION, On WEDNESDAY, March 2, at 9½ o'clock. At our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

400 PACKAGES ASSORTED GLASSWARE, 1,000 Wood-Seat Chairs, AT AUCTION. On Wednesday, March 2, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS & SHOES, DRESS SILKS, CASSIMERES, &c., AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE, On THURSDAY, March 3, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE. Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1:30 p. m., and 7 p. m., 200 Second-Hand WATCHES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. At Store 126 South Clark-st. J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By PERKINS BROTHERS & CO.

We will sell a lot of new and second-hand HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of Marble-Top and Black Walnut Centre Tables, Bureaus, Chairs, Washstands, Mirrors, Brussels Carpets, good Hair and Moss Mattresses. Also, a lot of Cutlery, a lot of excellent Soap, a choice lot of Crockery and Glassware, the entire stock of a dealer retiring from business. This will prove an attractive sale. On SATURDAY, Feb. 26, 1870, at our Salesroom, 277 State-st., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. PERKINS BROTHERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. G. GRUBB, 77 South Halsted-st.

On Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Buck and other Mits and Gloves, Hosiery, Knit Jackets, Undershirts, Drawers, Trimmings, etc., to close a concern. Also, new and second hand Furniture, French Mirrors, Pictures, Stoves, 1 fine Sewing Machine, &c. Sale continued in the evening, at 7 o'clock.

By A. LIPMAN. Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

CONTINUED SALE OF FORFEITED GOODS, At my Store, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Feb. 28 and March 1st, at 9½ a. m. and 7 p. m.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NORMANDY PLANTATION, at Raccourci Bend, Point Coupee, known as one of the most productive places in the State. For either cane or cotton; about 3,000 arpents all high and perfectly safe from overflow, and might be divided into two or three plantations; 1,000 to 1,200 cleared and now in cultivation; a large number of hands on the place; [illegible] 800 hhds sugar, and 1,600 bbls of molasses have been made on the place. Apply to the CITIZENS' BANK of Louisiana, New Orleans.

FOR SALE—AN ATTRACTIVE AND COMMODIOUS home, on a high and romantic bluff overlooking Lake Michigan, commanding a fine view of the lake, harbor, and surrounding country, with a few acres of highly cultivated and productive peach orchard and vineyard. For particulars apply through P. O. Box 248 St. Joseph, Michigan.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 483 ACRES.—SOME four years ago a gentleman, a practical farmer, [illegible] about to remove to California, and offers his splendid farm for sale at the low price of $40 per acre. [illegible] MINGS, Room 19, 132 South Clark-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 200 ACRES, within an hour's ride of Chicago, [illegible] Apply to PAUL SOBOLE, 131 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FARMING MISSOURI LAND. Title perfect. Very cheap, if taken soon. G. FRISBIE, 62 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE—OF HORSES, BUGGIES, AND harness, to-day, at 12 a. m. One fast trotting horse, buggy and harness, by S. P. GREGAR, stable corner of Ohio and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MORGAN STALLION—THIS SPLENDID animal [illegible] H. J. JARVIS, Burlington, Iowa.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR HARDWARE, [illegible] South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY DRAUGHT HORSE, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A YOUNG AND HANDSOME BAY mare [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand [illegible] MARTIN'S CARRIAGE FACTORY, 141 and 143 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO BUY 15 TROTTING HORSES, 5 to 10 years old; [illegible] OSCAR FIELD'S Livery Stable, in rear of Briggs House.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, [illegible] South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FORMAN IRON-CLAD 20-INCH burr stone mill, [illegible]

WANTED—SHAFTING—40 FEET OF [illegible] Apply to MACHINIST, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BY FIELD, KING & CO., FIRST National Bank Building.

SOUTH SIDE—IMPROVED.

[illegible]—$12,000—WABASH-AV.—2-story and basement brick [illegible]

175—$ 3,000—MICHIGAN-AV., near Thirty-first-st.—An east front, [illegible]

178—$20,000—DOUGLAS PLACE—Fine 2-story frame, [illegible]

177—$7,500—HYDE PARK—[illegible] feet, with a good cottage.

176—$12,000—HUBBARD-COURT—3-story and basement [illegible]

175—$12,000—ELLIS-AV.—2-story and basement dwelling [illegible] Hyde Park trains and Cottage Grove cars. Only 1 block. This is a bargain.

174—$1,500—[illegible]—Small cottage, with lot [illegible]

[illegible]—PRAIRIE-AV.—Frame house, with brick basement [illegible]

[illegible]—WABASH-AV.—[illegible]

[illegible]

SOUTH SIDE—UNIMPROVED.

[illegible]

WEST SIDE—IMPROVED.

94—$4,250—SOUTH MORGAN-ST., near Tyler.—Cottage, [illegible]

[illegible]—WALNUT-ST., corner of Paulina—Two-story [illegible]

[illegible]—WEST ADAMS-ST., 2-story and basement brick house, [illegible]

[illegible]—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—Two-story [illegible]

[illegible]—SOUTH GREEN-ST., near Adams—East front—Two-story and brick basement [illegible]

[illegible]—PARK-AV.—2-story and basement brick house, [illegible]

WEST SIDE—UNIMPROVED.

174—$17,500—[illegible] acres on West Twelfth-st., one block east of Park.

173—[illegible]—TWELFTH-ST.—[illegible] ft near Loomis-st. [illegible]

[illegible]—COOLIDGE-ST.—[illegible]

[illegible]—COOLIDGE-ST.—[illegible]

[illegible]

172—$6,000—5 acres southeast corner Sec. 25, 39, 13. Easy terms.

171—$3,000—WEST LAKE-ST., near Oakley-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—5 ACRES NEAR TWENTY-SECOND-ST. and Canalport-av. [illegible]

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN REAL estate offered by I. R. KERFOOT & CO., No. 91 Dearborn-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—UNIMPROVED—[illegible] ACRES IN N. W. [illegible]

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LYMAN, LOCK, ARCH, [illegible] FRED. L. FAKE, Real Estate Office, 35 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS—SIX PER CENT—[illegible]

FOR SALE—REMEMBER, $1 PER WEEK WILL purchase a splendid lot [illegible]

FOR SALE—ON WEST MADISON-ST., [illegible] at a great bargain. CLAFLIN BROS., 169 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$3,800—PRAIRIE-AV. HOUSE AND lot, No. 1475, [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST.—[illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV.—50X178½ FEET, A little south of Twenty-sixth-st., [illegible] J. ESAIAS WARREN, 128 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—MYRICK-AV.—COTTAGE OF [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—[illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON FIFTY-FIRST-ST., near Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad and Rock Island car shop. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—16 ACRES CORNER NORTH AND Western-avs.; [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST.—LOT [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SEVEN LOTS ON WARREN-AV., [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—A TWO-STORY frame house [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NORTH BRANCH RIVER LOT, suitable for tannery, distillery, brewery, or manufacturing purposes; [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS marble front house of 14 rooms, and lot, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRAME COTTAGE, FOUR rooms, on leased ground, on Polk-st., between Halsted and Desplaines. LOUIS B. KELLEY & CO., 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID BUSINESS CORNER, northwest corner Halsted and Harrison-sts., [illegible] LOUIS B. KELLEY & CO., 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE ON Ontario-st., near Pine. [illegible] OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 2, First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—LOT 20 FEET FRONT, ON STATE-st., [illegible] OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, Room 2 First National Bank Building, corner of State and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., A TWO-STORY [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., A FIRST-class brick house [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—3 HOUSES TO be removed, [illegible] F. NUGENT, 161 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW—3 HOUSES, AND LOT [illegible] JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 103 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER MONROE and Lincoln-sts., [illegible] J. L. MERRIAM, Room 6 Reynolds' Block.

FOR SALE—AVENUE BUILDING LOTS—WE have for sale on the avenues, [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—[illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., A TWO-STORY frame house of 9 rooms, [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., A NEAT STORY and basement brick house [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BY HATHEWAY & ROBBINS, NO. 91 Tribune Building. [illegible]

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS Dole's Building, corner of South Water and Clark-sts. [illegible] C. STARRETT, 121 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—VAN BUREN-st., [illegible] SCOVILLE & HARVEY, 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—ON THIRD-AV., [illegible] Major Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A TWO-STORY frame house of 10 rooms, brick foundation [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CENTRE-AV.—A THREE-STORY brick house [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK—A NEW, NEAT frame house [illegible] SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A CORNER LOT, FROM 50 TO 100 feet front [illegible] Address CORNER LOT, Tribune office, for three days.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FLOUR MILL [illegible] Address FLOUR TRADE, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $500, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED—LOCATE OR TRAVEL—[illegible] 150 South Clark-st., Room 15.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—25 FAMILIES AND 25 SINGLE men to work on farms in Mississippi, either on shares or salary. Transportation free; no office charges. Apply at 18 North Clark-st., Room 1, from 9 to 12 a. m., at 10 Sherman-st., from 2 to 6 p. m.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING SITUATIONS OR work of any kind, and those wanting good reliable help, should apply at Room 25, 102 East Washington-st.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKKEEPER IN the grain commission business. Good recommendations required. Apply at 23 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TWO ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD habits, who can furnish the best of references, to travel and solicit orders for a first-class, paying, legitimate business, in Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Address P. O. Box 162, Monmouth, Ill.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN COMPETENT TO keep books, correspond, and take general charge of office. Salary moderate. Address P. W., Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR CITY AND country, salary or commission. Call for a few days at 156 Madison-st., opposite Post Office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN MY OFFICE, to whom I will pay $20 per week. [illegible]

WANTED—FOR OUR OWN HOUSE—TWO EXperienced and three inexperienced salesmen, to whom permanent employment and liberal salaries will be given. OWEN & BOSTWICK, over 123 and 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN TO take private for our own salary of $3,000 [illegible] work, or on commission, if they prefer. A. S. ADAMS & CO., over 133½ Monroe-st.

Trades.

WANTED—DYER AND FINISHER, AT THE Hanover Woollen Mills, on fancy cassimeres and flannels. First-class man only required. Address J. W. WHITE, Agent, Hanover, Jo Daviess Co., Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK (MALE) AT 47 EAST Adams-st., immediately.

WANTED—A NO. 1 CARRIAGE TRIMMER. Steady job at fair wages. Apply to MERRIFIELD, MARSHALL & CO., Monmouth, Ill.

WANTED—AT THE OFFICE OF THE HERALD of Truth, Elkhart, Ind., a good German compositor. Steady employment for a good man. JOHN F. FUNK & BRO.

WANTED—A GOOD PICTURE FRAME MAKER at 125 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS PRINTER, who thoroughly understands the plain printing. Apply at [illegible] Address THE FLORENCE PRESS, Lexington, Mich.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN THAT UNDERstands farm and garden. Address E. W. W., 41 South Water-st.

WANTED—FOUR COMPETENT GARDENERS. Those acquainted with trees preferred. Apply to GEO. SKINNER, Head Gardener, Riverside, Ill., on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN OF EXperience to take charge of children. To a suitable person a permanent situation will be given. Call at 158 Third-av.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS OF EXPERIence, on salary or commission, at 162 Madison-st., first floor.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER AT THE PEORIA House, Peoria. Good recommendations required. Apply personally, or by letter, to CHAS. H. DEANE, Proprietor.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and wait on table, at 285 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Reference required. Call at 797 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for a family of five—Swede preferred. Apply at Hopkins & Merriman's grocery store, corner of Douglas-place and Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, TO DO light general housework. One who understands her business. References required. Apply at Room 27, 149 South Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 299 MICHIGAN-AV., TWO GIRLS, for general housework. German or Swede preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT COOK. Inquire immediately at 509 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR ENGLISH GIRL, IN small family, to do housework. Apply, for three days, 184 State-st.

WANTED—AT 316 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., A good girl for upstairs and dining-room work. Apply, with references, between 10 and 12 a. m.

WANTED—A GOOD, SOBER COOK, FOR A first-class private boarding house. One who knows how to make good bread and rolls, and understands carving essential. 281 Michigan-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED to know that divorces are legally obtained without publicity, and at a small expense. No fee unless decree obtained. Address P. O. Box 1087. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years.

DIVORCES—IF YOU WANT A LEGAL DIvorce, without publicity, with a right to marry again, address P. O. Box 214. Information free.

FOR NIGHT SUPPERS CALL AT MITCHELL'S Coffee and California Wine Rooms, 128 State-st. Best of coffee, cake, and viands.

PARTIES HAVING RESIDENCE PROPERTY to lease on West Side, will address J. P., Tribune office.

WANTED—NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNIture, carpets, etc. Will pay the highest cash price. Apply to H. A. CHAPIN, 169 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF OLD BROKEN, [illegible] guns, pistols. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 126 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN, WHO HAS $3,000 OR $3,500 to invest in a profitable operation, and who can make $600 to $1,000 per year extra for services. Best of references given and required. Address or apply to EMANUEL COATES, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PARTY OR PARTIES WHO would pay $100 or $200 in advance for first-class board, on Wabash-av., will give from 6 to 10 per cent interest. Address Z M, Widow, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOOK HERE—WE HAVE THE very best 25-cent selling articles in the city; everybody in want of them. To agents we offer making money fast. FULLER & CO., No. 99 Washington-st., Room 14.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—200 ACRES OF farming land in Iowa for dry goods. [illegible] address J. F. TEMPLE & SONS, corner Polk and Canal-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—GOOD CITY property in city of Adrian, Michigan, for a stock of clothing, cloths, or gents' goods. Address BENNETT, 198 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—½ CASH—TWO thousand dollars in good dry goods. SHORES & CO., 124 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF NOtions for city real estate; fixtures and safe included. Store situated on Lake-st. Address A B O, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CLOTHING FOR stocked farm—$7,000 to $9,000; also for South North Side inside city property. LEVI SHORES & CO., 124 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE-HUNTING MADE EASY. Houses of all kinds in all parts of the city. J. H. HENDERSON, 136½ Dearborn-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—THE FOUR NEW MARBLE FRONT houses on Eldridge-court, near Michigan-av. [illegible] to GEORGE C. CLARKE, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—THE LARGE BRICK BOARDING house or hotel located on the south-west corner of Monroe and Wells-sts. [illegible] WILLIAMS, 8 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BRICK-BASEment house; nine rooms; modern improvements, in a first class location, on South Side, only $60 per month. [illegible] E. J. BARDY, 81 and 83 South Water-st.

TO RENT—$75 PER MONTH—ON INDIANA-AV., near Eighteenth-st., a two-story and brick basement house, 10 rooms, [illegible] Inquire of PALMER, FULLER & CO., corner of Clark and Twelfth-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, NO. 11 Fourth-av., [illegible] Apply to P. QUINLIN, 19 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE NEW BRICK AND FRAME cottage, 8 rooms, [illegible] Inquire in store, 158 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at Room 21, Major Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with stove and gas, for one or two gentlemen, at 194 Wabash-av. Apply between 11 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—FURNISHED LODGING ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. Large and small rooms, with closets, gas, stoves and attendance, at 25 Michigan-av., or 13 South Water-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, kept in order. 59 Monroe-st. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—LARGE, WELL FURNISHED rooms, with closet, stove and gas, at 284 Illinois-st., corner of Rush.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE SLEEPING ROOMS in private residence on Wabash-av., near Jackson-st., furnished or unfurnished. [illegible] 106 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, for gent's sleeping purposes. Private residence, 183 Wabash-av. Modern improvements. Splendid location. Terms cheap.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, with water, gas, water closets, &c. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 108 and 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—STORES 13, 15, AND 17 LAKE-ST., from January 1, 1870. Inquire at 58 Lake-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS AND CELLAR. APPLY TO S. C. ROBERTS, No. 23 South Water-st.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING NOS. 176 and 178 Wabash-av., next to Maison Doree, suitable for a business requiring large room and plenty of light. BROWN BROTHERS, 52 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—DOCK, WITH RAILROAD CONNECtions, on the west side of the South Branch, near the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad bridge, now occupied by Mills, Cook & White. Apply to THOMAS LONERGAN, 14 South Clark-st., Room 11, or 69 Centre-av.

TO RENT—A STORE 120 FEET DEEP, ON STATE-st., near Monroe; also, 8 rooms above, with a good yard. Inquire at 188 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—WITH PRIVILEGE OF purchase, a well improved farm of 80 to 160 acres, within fifty miles of Chicago, and not over half a mile from a railroad station. The vicinity of Aurora or Elgin preferred. Address FARM, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 7 or 8 rooms, on the North Side, east of Clark-st., south of Chicago-av., by a prompt paying tenant. Inquire or address 40 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 4 TO 5 rooms, or a 2-story house, for rent, with barn. Family small family, no children. Good references given. Address C T B, care Lamar Ins. Company.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, A FURnished room, with or without board (latter preferred), in a private family, where the charges will be moderate. References given and required. Address Mrs. G., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE house, containing 5 to 7 rooms, pleasantly located and near the centre of business. Address H F G, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A LADY, WITH A little boy, a furnished room with privilege of housekeeping, south of Fourteenth-st. Address N H M, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO WELL LIGHTED offices, on second floor, within two blocks of Madison or Clark, [illegible] Address A A G, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICE, WELL LOcated cottage with six rooms, near street cars. [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, without children, a furnished house of 8 or 10 rooms, in good location on West Side. [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR rooms on North or West Side, suitable for housekeeping, pleasantly located and moderate rent. Address with particulars, C H K, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED cottage of 5 or 6 rooms, for gentleman and wife, convenient to horse cars. Address CLIFFORD, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NEAT, SMALL COTtage, within one mile of the Court House. Address DAKE & REILAND, 126 Clark-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A REASONABLE REWARD WILL BE paid for the return of the books and papers taken from our office on the 18th inst. No questions asked. JONES & CHAFEE.

LOST—FRIDAY MORNING, GOING FROM Twenty-fourth to Thirty-second-st., and Lake-av., a lady's gold watch. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 71 Twenty-fourth-st. JENNIE FARNSWORTH.

LOST—ON MICHIGAN OR WABASH-AVS., on Thursday afternoon, a small [illegible] The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 394 Wabash-av.

LOST—ON COTTAGE GROVE OR KANKAKEE-avs., between Twenty-fourth and Thirty-third-sts., a lady's gold watch, Gessel. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at 75 Twenty-fourth-st.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY, WHICH THE owner can have by describing the same. Address W C, 63 South Clark-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—THREE LOTS ON WEST LAKE-ST., 100 feet west of Sheldon, on favorable terms. JOHN F STANE, 154 East Randolph-st., Room 5.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN of 12 years' experience. Would travel from the West to East, Salary not the object, [illegible] References first-class. Address OLD MAN, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 1ST MARCH, IN A wholesale grocery house, by a young man [illegible] good employment. Inquire or address D B H, 19 [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR [illegible] Address BANCROFT, care of James Babb.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 24 years, [illegible] Address EDWARD SMITH, 218 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR to transact outside business, [illegible] H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 10 years' experience in dry goods [illegible] Address STAFFORD, 162 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man in a wholesale dry goods or notion house [illegible] Address T R, 168 State-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER IN A tailoring establishment; [illegible] Address G. G. DEARING, Shelbyville, Shelby County, Illinois.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GARDENER, BY A married man, German, aged 38 years, Protestant. Is able to take charge of a greenhouse and grapery, vegetable and fruit garden. No objections to go to the country. Address T R, Tribune office.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY AN American who understands the business, and can furnish the best of city references. [illegible] Address C C, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR SALESwoman in a confectionery store, by a respectable young lady from the East. Address, for one week, E. K. WANE, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG girls recently from Canada in a private family. Can engage as general servants. Best of references. Address B H, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady, to do housework in a private family, or work on a farm. Inquire Monday at the Woman's Home, 191 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family where there is no other help, by a good cook where there are two girls. Inquire at 273 South State-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES. Stitch alike on both sides and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—SAMPLES FREE—SEND 6 cents for postage and we will send a 25-cent article and our new plan for making money, or send [illegible] MAXIM & CO., 90 South Canal-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENTS AND NEEDLES. Tuckers, cord-ers, adjustable hemmers, combined ruffler and baster, &c. P. ATKINSON, 184 Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—INVENTORS, AGENTS, Merchants, and all Dealers in Patents or Patented Goods should subscribe for the PATENT STAR, devoted to their interests. Terms $1.00 per year. Send stamp for sample to BENT, GOODNOW & CO., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE, FOR Zell's Encyclopedia, 25 cents. Specimen number, 10 cents. Liberal terms. Address 107 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE, situated in the best section of Michigan for obtaining white winter wheat. For particulars inquire of T. W. BAXTER & CO., of this city.

A FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS for sale. Would exchange for city property. For particulars inquire, for three days only, at 64 East Harrison-st.

A BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM, 5 FIRST-class tables, bar and fixtures all new, will be sold cheap if taken this month. A. ZELLER, 30 East Randolph-st.

A VERY GOOD SMALL HOTEL FOR SALE, OR of a frequent railroad depot in this city, [illegible] HAMMER, Notary Public, 123 South Canal-st.

A JOLIET BRICK MACHINE FOR SALE, [illegible] Address B. GRAESER, [illegible]

A LODGING HOUSE OF 20 ROOMS FURNISHED, new furniture and lease for sale. Rent low. Would keep part of the furniture. Inquire, for three days, at 104 State-st., Room 1.

A GOOD APPEARING MAN WANTED ON THE stage to join a first-class show. Capital required, $300. Address C C, Tribune office.

A NEW FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, DOING a good paying business, near Post Office, for sale. Price, $600. J. S. TAYLOR, 124 Madison-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A RESPONSIBLE business man to go to Louisville, Kentucky. [illegible] ORVIS & DEVERICH, 169 and 125 Dearborn-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED HARDWARE BUSINESS and stock, in first-rate locality, for sale. Apply at 219 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, SITUATED IN A prosperous Western town. An excellent opportunity for a party with a small capital. Inquire at 169 State-st. Favorable terms.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his steam elevator, situated at Marshalltown, Iowa, on Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, with a capacity for storing twenty thousand [illegible] STANLEY, Marshalltown, Iowa, Feb. 14, 1870.

GROCERY BUSINESS NEAR UNION PARK for sale requiring $1,500 cash; [illegible] Particulars inquire of F. WELLS, Corner Market, 75 State-st.

GOOD WATER FLOUR MILL, WITH THREE run of stones, now in operation, for sale or exchange. SHORES & CO., 124 Randolph-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A PRESCRIPTION DRUG store, [illegible] DISPENSING, Tribune office.

MILLINERY STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR sale, for cash, very cheap; [illegible] 207 Randolph-st.

MILL PRIVILEGE, WITH GOOD DAM AND water power, for sale cheap on easy terms, [illegible] Address F. J. ANDERSON, 64 South Green-st.

STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A GENTS' furnishing house, on Dearborn-st., for sale, cheap, [illegible]

THE OWNERS OF AN ESTABLISHED DRY goods store are going to California, and wish to sell their stock, [illegible] 241 West Madison-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—YOUR ATTENTION IS called to an extraordinary good investment in a Southern city. Call on H. KENNEDY & CO., 151 South Clark-st.

$75 WILL BUY ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A good, well located meat, produce, and vegetable market. [illegible]

$200 WILL BUY CARPETS, FURNITURE, and lease of a well established and centrally located real estate office. Address JAMES, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Money advanced on warehouse receipts. R. N. CASHFIELD, 153 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $500, $1,000, OR less, on short time. Room 9, Major Block.

PARTIES WHO HAVE SOME MONEY TO INvest, can make 100 per cent. See A. & I. L. PIERCE, 127 Dearborn-st.

$5,000 WANTED ON IMPROVED EVANSton property, for three or five years. Address EVANSTON, Tribune office.

$20,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards, on inside property. Good notes discounted. G. A. PHILLIPS, 73 LaSalle-st.

$25,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD CITY property. C. D. ALDERSON (formerly with Willard, Downing & Co.), 113 Dearborn-st.

$30,000 OR $40,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS of $1,000 and upwards, on improved city property. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

18 THIRD-AV.—LARGE BACK PARLOR SUITable for four gentlemen. Also other vacancies. Home comforts generally. Terms reasonable.

71 NORTH PEORIA-ST.—SUITE OF FRONT rooms and board, with young married folks, who will endeavor to make things pleasant.

74 SOUTH JACKSON-ST.—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen can obtain good day board. Also, one nice front sleeping room to rent, with board.

142 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT FURNISHed or unfurnished room, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FURNISHED front parlor for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. Also single and double rooms for gentlemen. Terms moderate.

220 AND 222 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF Green—House newly fitted up. Everybody clean, neat, and comfortable. Splendid rooms. $5 per week; day board, $4.

222 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—GOOD BOARD, with board, at reasonable rates. Table boarders wanted.

224 WEST MONROE-ST.—TWO FURNISHED rooms, with excellent board, for a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. $16 per week. Dinner at 6:30 p. m.

231 WABASH-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL SUITE of front rooms, furnished, with or without board.

246 WABASH-AV.—A NICE FRONT ROOM and single room, with first-class board. Terms suitable to the right parties. References exchanged.

263 WEST MADISON-ST.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen can be accommodated with large front room and good board. Terms moderate. References required.

270 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen. Also one for two ladies.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, with board.

300 AND 302 WABASH-AV.—SUITS OF parlors, single, and double rooms, and first-class day board.

522 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT rooms, and first-class board, for a man and wife, or two young men. No objections to children.

NATIONAL HOTEL, CORNER OF WASHINGton and Wells-sts., one square west of Court House, in the centre of business. Day board at the best of [illegible] per week, furnished sleeping rooms. [illegible] best accommodations in Chicago for the money.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED IN A quiet, respectable private family, for a gentleman and wife, two large rooms. [illegible] Address, stating terms, H S G, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN WANT ROOM and board at a price not to exceed $16 [illegible] Address P. O. Box 593.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN where there are no other boarders. Terms not to exceed $8 per month. Address L, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, WITH a nicely furnished room, in a private family, or where there are but few boarders, [illegible] Address, with terms, BUSINESS, Tribune office.

BOARD—WHERE THERE ARE FEW OR no other boarders. Address, giving price, MRS. E. A., Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE A NO. 1 CANAL SCHOONER Sunflower, now lying in Chicago harbor. [illegible] Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SCOW "INO," CAPACITY 140 M lumber. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A LARD SCREEN AS GOOD AS new; cost $25, will be sold for $12. 369 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A HOISTWAY IN COMPLETE ORder. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, 120 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BILLIARD TABLES, 6 POCKETS, [illegible] Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal. The next semi-annual term opens March 3, 1870.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—W. H. A. COME HOME, I AM miserable without you. The family has been visited by death and the dogs you left.

FOREIGN.

Napoleon and His New Ministry.

The Duke of Montpensier Defines His Position.

West Indian and South American News.

Great Britain.

THE MISSING STEAMSHIP.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Agents of the steamship City of Boston have sent the steamship City of Durham to cruise off the Madeira Islands, in hopes that something may be learned of the missing steamer. The opinion of all old sailors is that she is disabled and making for port under sail.

STRIKE IMMINENT.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—News is meagre. A strike is imminent among the operatives of cotton mills at Bolton.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to the anniversary of the birthday of Washington, says though General Washington was a man of narrow views, neither wise nor severe, yet he would be lost, astounded, at the spectacle of affairs at the American National Capital now.

THE CENTRAL SYSTEM.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Convention of Chambers of Commerce, a bill will soon be brought before Parliament legalizing the sale of all cereals by weight.

THE TORY LEADERSHIP IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Duke of Richmond has accepted the Tory leadership in the House of Lords.

Spain.

THE POLITICAL STRUGGLE.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The struggle between the Church and revolutionary parties is becoming more intensified. The debate on the proposition to prosecute the Archbishop of Santiago for treason threatens to consume the session of the convention.

MONTPENSIER DEFINES HIS POSITION.

The Duke of Montpensier, in reply to repeated newspaper articles demanding the definition of his position, publishes a letter in a leading journal wherein he says he has not been, and is not now, a pretender to the throne; that in all things he will follow the will of the Cortes, and that he is in no wise compromised to any political party; that he is satisfied to be a Spaniard of the liberal party, and that he longs for a definite constitution for Spain.

CARLIST DISTURBANCES.

There have been some Carlist disturbances recently, at Carenien, near Alicant, but they were suppressed in all cases by the civil guards.

France.

MUTINY AMONG CONVICTS.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—There was a demonstration on the part of the conscripts, at Lyons, on Thursday, but the troubles were suppressed without bloodshed.

DIED.

Archbishop De Bonald of Lyons, is dead.

EDITORS ARRESTED.

Two more editors have been arrested for publishing false news.

South America.

DESPERATE BATTLE IN VENEZUELA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The *Tribune's* Caracas, Venezuela, correspondent says that the revolutionists defeated the government troops at Adjuntas, near that place, a few days since, and then attacked Valencia, but after a desperate battle, causing a loss on both sides of four hundred men, were repulsed by the government troops, who held that city in strong force. The revolutionists are still besieging the place.

LOPEZ'S WHEREABOUTS.

LISBON, Feb. 26.—The steamship from Rio Janeiro arrived yesterday. Lopez was forced to evacuate Passadoro, abandoning his sick and wounded. He moved towards Benacora. At last accounts Count Deu was moving across the Alpa River, in hopes of intercepting Lopez's retreat.

Advices from Caracas state that the order of the King of Holland for the expulsion of some Venezuelan revolutionists, suspended in consequence of the opposition of the people, is to be enforced.

Cuba.

GREENWALD'S MURDERERS.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Advices say that the murderer of Greenwald is one of De Roda's guides, named Bars, or Barr.

QUESADA'S MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The Cuban Junta have received the following despatch:

"JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 25, 1870.

"The Spanish winter campaign came to a disastrous end at Najasa, Cuba, on the 20th of January. The Spanish retreated to the towns. Delegations from the unarmed classes of the Cuban army are begging for arms to attack the towns.

"Cespedes has appointed General Quesada and Colonel Adolfo Varona to an important foreign mission. They sailed from Cuba in the midst of the enemy's cruisers, are now at Jacksonville, and will be in New York some time between the 10th and the 1st of March."

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

SENATOR REVELS.

Senator Revels visited the Capitol to-day, arranged his desk, drew stationery, and duly installed himself as a member of the Senate Chamber. The first letter with the frank of a negro was dropped in the Capitol Post Office. Many refrained, on hearing of it, the message since it was against the law for a colored man to carry mails, and reference was made to the fact that a negro could not, by the regulations of Congress, enter the Capitol grounds.

DEMAND FOR LABORERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, has written a letter to the President of a relief society here, saying that labor is greatly in demand in his State, and that he will take, and provide with good homes, as many as will immigrate to Mississippi, agreeing, on his part, to advance money for their transportation, supply them with food, clothing, animals to plow, tools, everything necessary for a full outfit, with a house to live in and land to work, on condition that they return his advance at the end of the year, out of the crops, of which he will give one-third to the laborers.

THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD SCHEME.

The House Committee on Railroads agreed today to report in favor of an air-line road to New York.

THE GOLD CONSPIRACY INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on the Gold Conspiracy listened to the conclusion of the report to-day, and, with the exception of one or two points which went over till Monday, it was adopted.

THE RELAPSING FEVER.

Prominent officers of the New York Board of Health, now here, report that the reports concerning the relapsing fever in that city are much exaggerated. From the first there have been but 200 cases and three deaths, and the opinion of the board is that it will abate entirely as spring advances.

THE PORT OF ENTRY BILL.

Delegations of Cincinnati and Philadelphia merchants have been very busy to-day looking after the interests of the bill for the transportation of imported goods direct to Western points. They feel sanguine of success.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GENERAL BUTLER OVATED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—In accordance with the published notice, a meeting of the friends of General B. F. Butler was held in the Union League Hall to-night. Remarks were made, the orators speaking in eulogistic terms of that gentleman, as having, by a company of Massachusetts troops, at the beginning of the war, saved the government. One of them remarked that, though but few persons were then present, this was only the beginning of a movement to elect Butler to the Presidency. Another said while he admired Butler, he thought this movement premature, and would do him more harm than good. A few colored persons were present, and a band of the same race played during the intervals of the speaking. A resolution was adopted tendering thanks to Butler for his services in the army and out of the army; in Congress and out of Congress. His friends then proceeded to his house for the purpose of serenading him.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The proprietors of a New York weekly newspaper to-day had an interview with the Senate Post Office Committee, and offered his views on the subject of newspaper postage. He subsequently interviewed Postmaster Creswell on the same subject. He also advised the abolition of the franking privilege.

CURRENCY INFLATION.

The Banking and Currency Committee cannot agree on the bill to increase the volume of currency $50,000,000. Secretary Boutwell regrets the action of the Senate as virtually disposing of the matter, and does not care what the committee or the House may do.

WISCONSIN.

Fatal Accident from the Careless Use of Kerosene.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.

We had this morning another case of frightful accident from the careless use of kerosene. This morning, while Margaret Doyle, 20 years of age, a servant girl in the family of Mr. Wheelock, corner of Division and Jackson streets, was kindling a fire, she poured kerosene upon it from a can. The flames communicated to the fluid, exploding the can, and burning the unfortunate girl severely. Dr. Wolcott was called in and attended to the sufferer, but the injuries were of so serious a character that the Doctor felt there was little, if any, hope for her. The poor girl suffered the most intense agony. At five o'clock this morning the girl is very badly and cannot [illegible] The prompt endeavors of Mr. Wheelock in the accident took place at 6 a. m.

LA SALLE.

A Frenchman Cuts His Throat—New Bridge at Peru Completed.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 25.—Yesterday noon a French laborer by the name of Stephen Duhamel, [illegible] his throat with a razor, from ear to ear. Dr. Corson dressed the wound, and, although the attempted man has bled copiously, thought it possible he might recover. He is 30 years of age, and has a wife in New York. Temporary insanity, caused by poverty, is the supposed cause of the rash act.

Day before yesterday the new bridge over the Illinois River, at Peru, was swung around to the abutment upon either side, and at 12 o'clock on Monday regular travel upon it will commence. It is a beautiful and very substantial structure, and the people of Peru may justly feel proud of it.

MISSOURI.

Railroad Precautions Against Indian Raids—A Woman and Six Children Travel Twelve Hundred Miles on Foot.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—In view of the apprehension of Indian raids in the spring, orders have been issued from military headquarters here, to furnish all the companies on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, from Fort Harker to the terminus, [illegible]

RAILWAY DI[illegible]

Fearful Wreck of [illegible] Train on the [illegible] Central R[illegible]

Seventeen Persons [illegible] Many Wo[illegible]

[illegible]

IOW[illegible]

Obituary—War[illegible]

[illegible]

INDIA[illegible]

A Condensed [illegible]

[illegible]

LOUIS[illegible]

Murder at Alexa[illegible]

[illegible]